THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY

THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,

(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)

C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address to THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1869. NO. 273.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Joseph Meyer & Son,

Undertakers, No. 424 Penn street. Carriages for funerals at $2 00. tf

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,

New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TTh8

A Happy Mixture.

Poverty can't afford poor clothes—wealth can wear what it pleases. Eccentricity in a rich man is simply and unmistakably a shocking bad hit in a man of moderate circumstances. Men in moderate circumstances who glance over this will find it for their interest to invest in the hats and caps displayed at No. 22 Fifth avenue, first door from the parlor, where elegance is not separated too widely from economy. Ramaley mixes 'em.

Beware of Changes.

Beware of changes—the mean changes in the weather, which come like a thief at night, unheralded and in silence. When very sudden they are terribly deceptive, becoming aggravate old diseases, and invariably create new ones among those who fail to use precaution. Persons laboring under disease of the liver, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism, neuralgia, or irregularities of the kidneys, suffer quite as much by a sudden change of the weather as those who are afflicted with disease of the lungs. Our advice is "cure yourself," and in the cure will be lessened four fold! How? Why, by using Dierker & Speck's California Herb Bitters, the greatest of modern discoveries. It has cured hundreds of the worst cases right in this city, and is strongly recommended by every person who has used it. For sale by druggists and storekeepers generally, and at the Manufactory, No. 68 Smithfield street.

"There's No Such Word as Fail!"

This is absolutely true in using DOOLEY'S CHEMICAL BAKING POWDER, for no perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into its manufacture, that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutritious, can be made every time. It is always ready, always available, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages, to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally. MWS

A Further Proof

Of the efficacy of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, we beg to refer to the great number of those who can, not to speak of European, physicians who have either used it in their own families, or prescribed it for their patients, in every case with the most happy results. MWS

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McKennan & Moorman's Drug Store, 86 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Detective Wood in a New Role.

Larceny of Unsigned National Bank Notes—Union Proposed of Both Wings of Virginia Republicans—Mississippi Politics—The White House—Laughed Out of Court—Receivers of Public Funds Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1869.

A Detective in Bad Rumor.

Colonel Wm. P. Wood, late Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, is very angry with Secretary Boutwell for having removed him, and circulates a pamphlet to-day, written in a most bitterly hostile spirit, and filled with threats of what he will do to annoy and embarrass the Secretary. The only matter of public interest in the pamphlet is what relates to certain moneys, or rather certain unsigned national bank notes stolen two years ago from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Schureman, the colored confidential messenger of the office, was arrested and indicted before the last Grand Jury, and Colonel Wood was ready to go to trial more than a year ago. He says the Department then interfered and the trial has not yet taken place. Judge Underwood will bring it on at the next term of the criminal court. He declares that the money for passing which Turner, the negro Postmaster at Macon, Ga., was recently arrested, is part of this stolen from the genuine plates, but signed with fictitious names as bank officers. He also declares that Comptroller Hulburd and Treasurer Spinner knew all about the matter, and that the case against Turner and others has been conducted in the most bungling manner. True spirit in which the pamphlet is written throws suspicion on what is stated as a fact.

Virginia Republicans.

Col. John W. Jenkins, Chairman of the Wells wing of the Republican State Central Committee, has written a long letter to Dr. Gilmer, Chairman of the Walker wing, in which he reviews the course of political action in Virginia for the last three or four months, claims that there was no essential difference in the principles supported by Walker and the majority of the Wells men, and says that the division in the party was on men rather than anything else. He concludes as follows: "As a Virginian my highest ambition is to see Virginia prosper, and acting upon grave considerations of public policy, I take this early opportunity to communicate with you upon the propriety of uniting the two wings of the Republican party, and establishing a liberal Republican organization, in whose ranks all who really love the Union may join, whether they may have been buttoned in gray or the blue, and thus create a permanent, powerful and conservative party, which shall secure the permanent prosperity of the State.

Mississippi Politics.

General Ames left to-night for Mississippi entirely satisfied with the reception and assurances given him by the President and members of the Cabinet. The Dent movement will get no support from the Administration, and the Republican party of the State will nominate a straight-out ticket and go into the contest with confidence of electing it by no less than ten thousand majority. The friends of Dent are to-day denying a rumor started in the evening papers of yesterday, that he would decline the Conservative nomination, and they say he will run, even if he can't have the support of the Administration.

The White House.

The President was very busy to-day, and saw but few of the visitors who called. All the members of the Cabinet were present for a couple of hours, but there was not much real Cabinet business to transact. The President and Private Secretary left this evening for Long Branch. The next Cabinet meeting, it is understood, will be held on Tuesday, 10th of August.

Laughed Out of Court.

Judge Purcell has been fairly laughed out of court with his libel suit against a reporter here, who described a ducking he got at Bladensburg. To-day when the second Quarter came on the Judge put in a disappearance, having instructed his counsel to ask that the case be dismissed for lack of proof. There was great regret at his absence by a large audience who had assembled to laugh at him.

Receivers of Public Funds.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day designated the First National and Central banks of Cincinnati as receivers of public funds. Instructions are soon to be issued requiring such banks to pay over these moneys at stated short intervals to the designated depositories of the United States in the district where they are situated.

Dissatisfied.

There is great dissatisfaction at the Bureau of Internal Revenue over the condition of public business in the Assessors' offices of the First and Second Ohio districts. Thorough reformation in both is to be immediately insisted upon.

Local Arrests.

Chief of Police Richardshas been assured by the members of the Supreme Court of the District that the Court bane would not sustain Judge Fisher in his opinion regarding the arrests by the police yesterday, revoked his first order and directed the police to make arrests without warrants in cases where they had been accustomed to do so. This morning Judge Fisher publishes an explanation of his opinion, to show that after all it did not affect the police as had been supposed. So rogues are again likely to be arrested in this District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

The recent statement that Commissioner Delano has secretly given orders to stop the distillation of spirits in New York until further orders, is pronounced untrue at the Revenue Bureau. It is believed the recent activity of the officers in New York in ferreting out frauds, led the offenders against the law to make the report.

The President has appointed P. R. Gray Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were over one million dollars.

Alexander Fulton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, writes to the Internal Revenue Bureau, stating that parties in his district are engaged in purchasing from packers and dealers bulk meats or bacon and hams which are made up for sale, but not smoked, also rendered lard in a crude state; that they take the bacon or pork from the original packages, smoke it and repack some with their own trade mark, and some without it, in which condition it is sold, and some of the pork after smoking they sell without packing, and the Supervisor wants to know whether such parties are under section four of the act of March 31st, 1868. The Commissioner decides that such parties are engaged in the preparation of lard and bacon for sale, and they put up their articles for sale in packages with their own names and trade marks on them, and are therefore liable to the tax imposed by the section to which reference is made.

The President has appointed Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District, vice Philip H. Nehr, suspended; Palmer Heath, Assessor for the Eighteenth District, vice Alex. H. Palmer, suspended, and John S. Masters, Collector of the Fifteenth District of New York, vice James Forsyth, suspended. There were no charges against the suspended gentlemen, but it was thought a change would be promotive of the public interests.

Thomas L. Tullock, a clerk in the Treasury Department, was to-day appointed by the President Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District of New York, stating that all assessments against bankers and brokers as a tax upon the capital employed by them in their business had been collected except twenty out of two hundred and eighty, and these twenty do not exceed ten dollars each in amount.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The following consular appointments were made to-day: Wm. Spence Vermisin, of New York, Consul at Ling Kiang: Edward O. Getty, of New York, at Gaspe Basin; Jacob J. Gamper, of Pennsylvania, at Guaymas, and James M. Poebles, of Michigan, at Tresiboud.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS—LETTER FROM JUDGE DENT.

Nothing has occurred to show that the President will interfere in the coming election in Mississippi, but he has expressed his determination that there shall be a fair one. The district commander will accordingly appoint in each county of the State a board of registers, composed of one radical on each, one Republican and one native white.

Rev. Jas. Lynch, a colored minister from Mississippi, as he says, had a most cordial interview with President Grant this afternoon, in which he assured the President that the people of the State were rapidly improving in all that constitutes useful citizens; that they look to the Republican party as the fountain and bulwark of their recently conferred rights, and therefore they would sustain it, and that all classes in Mississippi responded heartily to his famous words, "let us have peace." President Grant expressed his gratification in learning that the colored people were improving, and said they should vote from the promptings of good judgment. He intimated a great desire to have the fifteenth amendment ratified.

The following correspondence took place today:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1869.

To Hon. Lewis Dent:

DEAR SIR: Having seen certain dispatches to the New York press, rumors of the report that you would decline the candidacy for Governor of Mississippi, on the National Union Republican ticket, we desire to know whether you adhere to your previously expressed determination on that subject, or the purpose of putting this matter finally at rest. We trust you will favor us with an early response.

[Signed,] E. J. JEFFERDS, GEO. MOORMAN.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Since your communication, I beg leave to say that while I cannot decline what has not been formally proffered me, you are at liberty to say to the National Union Republican party and the people of Mississippi generally, that in the event of my nomination, I shall certainly accept it. I have never authorized any person to say I would decline a nomination if tendered me by the National Union Republican party of Mississippi, and again assure you my purpose to that end remains fixed and unalterable. I desire the restoration of the State to her place with constitution and laws that will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons. Very respectfully, &c., LOUIS DENT.

To Col. Mooreman and Judge Jefferds.

Gentlemen from Mississippi represent that the national or conservative Republicans, similar to the Walker party in Virginia, are making accessions from the extreme Radical wing.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Porter, left Washington to-night on his return to Long Branch.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Cotton Supply—Railways in India to be Developed—The Carlist Movement Defunct—Movements of the Allied Army in Paraguay Retarded by Heavy Rains—General Amnesty for Political Offenses in France—Proceedings in the House of Commons.

The Cotton Supply.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The Cotton Supply Association have adopted a resolution looking to the speedy development of the railways of India in order to facilitate the exportation of cotton from that country. The directors have, in consequence of the insufficiency of the supply from the United States. The stock of American cotton is not large enough to keep the mills of Lancashire fully engaged.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, July 30.—The Carlist movement may be regarded as having died out.

Minister Sickles has gone to Lagrange to present his credentials as United States Minister to Marshal Serrano. John P. Hale leaves for America on Monday.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—The steamers England and Scotia, from New York, have arrived.

Movements of the Allied Army.

LONDON, July 30.—Official dispatches from the allied army in Paraguay have been received at Rio Janiero, stating that the final attack upon Asuira, the stronghold of Lopez, in the mountains, had been carried by storm. The Provisional Government for Paraguay had been completed and installed at Asuncion.

Goodwood Races.

LONDON, July 30.—At the Goodwood races, fourth day, the Nashua stakes was won by Woonga; the Stewards' cup by Vespasian, and the Nursery stakes by Morphia.

House of Commons.

LONDON, July 30, Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Bruce, the home Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of M. Bourke, said Her Majesty's government intended to introduce a bill concerning naturalization and allegiance at the next session.

The Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster General, replied to a question of Mr. Bosley that the amount of cheap postage between England and America would be brought under the notice of the Government as soon as public business permitted.

The House of Lords have dismissed the appeal of Miss Shedden, with a decision against the appeal.

Compliment to Bennett, Jr.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., has been nominated a member of the Royal Yacht Club.

General Amnesty.

PARIS, July 30.—It is said the Emperor will issue a general amnesty for political offense on the 15th of August.

Favorable News from the Paraguayans.

LONDON, July 30.—Reports are received from Paraguayan sources that the Brazilians, during their recent advance, received a serious check, and were thrown back upon their base; that during their retreat their rear guard was defeated. It is also asserted that Lopez holds a strong position, and that Count D'Eu, commander-in-chief of the allies, had been baffled in every attempt to make satisfactory reconnoissances of its forces.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 30, Evening.—Consols 93¾; 5-20 bonds quiet at 83¾ do at Frankfort 83¾; Erie 19¾; Illinois, 94; Atlantic and Great Western 25.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton—Sales of the week 101,000 bales; including 10,000 for export and 18,000 on speculation; stock 315,000 bales, including 167,000 bales American; quantity afloat 630,000 bales, only 28,000 of which is American; market a shade firmer; middling uplands 12⅜d; Orleans 12⅝@13d; sales 12,000 bales.

California wheat 9s 5d; Western 9s 3d@9s 4d. Flour 23s 9d. Corn—mixed 30s for old, 28s for new. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 43s.

Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon 62s.

Spirits petroleum 7d; refined is 6d. Tallow 47s. Turpentine 27s. Linseed oil 33s 10s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, July 30.—Tallow 46s. Sugar 28s 9d. Linseed cakes £10 8s. Calcutta linseed 61s 9d. Petroleum American 50⅞ francs.

Cotton at Havre 151½ francs.

Manchester market quiet and firm.

VIRGINIA.

The Iron-Clad Oath—Letter from General Butler.

RICHMOND, July 30.—The *State Journal* publishes a letter from General B. F. Butler to a citizen of Virginia about requiring the testoath of allegiance of the Legislature of Virginia. Butler says: "My opinion, therefore, would be, and in that I am quite clear, that it is within the power of the Government, and within the requirements of the laws, that persons who registered in their integrity, to set aside those men who cannot take the oath because of participation in the rebellion, and that men who did not so participate, and lost the votes of electors because of their adherence to the Union, should be admitted to their seats as being the choice of the only men voting who did not prefer a traitor to the Government to a loyal man for their representative." General Butler adds: "This course is the only power which can remove the necessity of taking the iron-clad oath."

CUBA.

Garrison at Los Tunas Suffering from Want of Supplies—Depredations by the Insurgents, &c , &c.

HAVANA, July 30.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Railroad is to be held next week, to decide upon the future management of the road.

Advices from Los Tunas report the garrison there suffering from want of provisions, and anxiously looking for a convoy with supplies from Puerto del Padre.

The insurgents are contaminating great depredations in the Santiago, Puerto Principe and Trinidad jurisdictions.

During the recent exciting debates in the British House of Peers, Lords Granville and Cairns were loudly applauded by the galleries, upon which Lord Romilly reminded the Peers that similar demonstrations had overawed the members of the Assembly during the French revolution. To dispel the fears of their lordships at this unpleasant historical allusion, Lord Taunton explained that during the French revolution the galleries were filled by fishwomen and people of that kind, a very different class from those who now resort to their lordships' gallery. The fair peeresses were no doubt much flattered by Lord Taunton's complimentary assurance that they are not fishwomen.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Two young men, about eighteen years of age, attempted to rob Mr. Eugene Underhill, near Waverly, N. Y., Thursday afternoon, in broad daylight. He was driving along the road in his carriage when they stopped him, and presented a pistol at his head and demanded his money. They then attempted to escape, but were subsequently arrested.

A series of small burglaries have been committed in Madison, Ind., this week.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered the Collector of Customs at Chicago to sell gold from the depository there to importers, in such amounts as they may require to pay custom duties.

The town of Detroit, on the Kansas Pacific road, was entirely destroyed by a fierce hail and wind storm on Tuesday night. The wind blew down all the buildings in the town, leaving the inhabitants in the morning on the bare prairie, literally homeless.

Thomas Kelly, one of the men injured by the explosion of fireworks in Printing House Square, New York, on Wednesday night, died on Thursday. Richard Mulcahy, who was terribly burnes in a vertical condition at the New York Hospital, and it is a question whether Michael Barrett, whose eyes were destroyed and who received other injuries, will recover. The rest of the wounded are doing well.

The following are the particulars of the bloody riot which occurred on board the steamer Dubuque, on the Mississippi river: One hundred and fifty raftsmen came aboard the boat at Davenport, and the clerk ordered two of the negro deckhands to stand guard at the gangway, and not let any one pass without his permission. One of the raftsmen tried to pass this guard and make his way to the cabin, when the deckhands ordered him back until his ticket was examined by the clerk. He not liking this, commenced to pitch into the deckhands, who got the best of him, when the raftsmen to the number of over one hundred, came to the rescue, stabbing and beating the two deck hands till about dead, then throwing them into the river. They then made an assault on the rest of the deck crew, succeeding in killing three more of them and throwing them also into the river. One of the raftsmen was also killed, making five killed in all. At Keokuk, Hampton, Mo., was reached, Captain Rhodes landed the boat, when the raftsmen drove the deck crew on shore, and took charge of them with stones. As soon as this was over they went aboard the boat and ordered the Captain to proceed up the river or they would burn his boat. He being in their power, and fearing they would carry their threat into execution, headed the boat up stream, and in the meantime telegraphed to the Sheriff of Rock Island, who chartered an extra train and left with a large force of men well armed. They overtook the boat at Clinton and took possession of her and started for Rock Island with their prisoners at Rock Island there were over five thousand people on the bank, good, if not better than the crew of the steamer, and with their assistance succeeded in recapturing forty-two of the men, who were taken to jail under a strong guard. A large police force is posted about the jail to-night to protect the prisoners. Rock Island is full of raftsmen, who came ashore, but an extra force of policemen has been stationed about the city, and it is thought that all will be quiet for the night.

The Chicago commercial party have arrived at home from their excursion to the Pacific coast. They were delighted with the trip.

A boy named Wilber Montez was drowned at Madison, Ind., Thursday afternoon, while bathing.

In the Superior Court of Chicago yesterday, Judge Jameson informed the Council in the Cheney vs. Bishop Whitehouse injunction case that he should not render his decision before the early part of next week, probably on Tuesday. The Ecclesiastical Court have completely ignored the injunction of the Court.

Mr. Myer, of New York City, his wife and a young lady whose name could not be ascertained, employed as governess in the family, were drowned at Fire Island Beach while surfing at Southampton, L. I. The bodies were picked up on the shore yesterday morning.

Mrs. Caroline Hamlin and infant were fatally burned Thursday evening in New York, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Her husband was also badly burned in endeavoring to save his family.

The citizens of South Orange, N. J., are engaged in a search for David Bryan, a negro, who stripped an aged Mrs. Westbrook of her five year old daughter of James Kively. He will be hung if caught.

Miller Alden, patentee of several agricultural implements, was caught in a revolving wheel at his establishment at Auburn, N. Y., yesterday, and instantly killed.

Thursday night burglars entered the store of A. J. Bird & Co., at Rockland, Me., blew open the safe and got one hundred dollars in currency. There were five hundred in gold in the safe, it is supposed the burglars were alarmed before the completion of their job.

The American Philological Association, in session at Poughkeepsie, adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The next meeting will take place in Rochester, N. Y., July 28th, 1870. The philological library has been presented to the Association.

David W. Deshler, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Columbus, Ohio, died yesterday. He has for many years been identified with the banking interests of that city.

The effort by the Excise Commissioners to enforce the Sunday liquor law in Buffalo resulted in two of the informers before the Police Commissioners being attacked and maltreated in the streets yesterday by some infuriated liquor men.

Gen. Thomas W. Egan, weighmaster of the New York custom house, was arrested yesterday and held for examination, on a charge of presenting fraudulent pay rolls.

The New York brokers who recently pleaded guilty of usury are to be sentenced August 10th.

The Washington train due in New York at 5 P. M. yesterday ran off the track a mile south of the Newark depot. The cars were badly smashed, and the baggage car took fire. No distance. The mail agent was seriously injured, No others are known to be hurt.

Wm. Michler, of Easton, Pa., has been appointed Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

Reports from all sections give very favorable accounts of the cotton crop.

Arizona advices state that the Indians attacked a mail carrier and escort, consisting of three soldiers, on July 16th, between Camp Prescott. All the soldiers were killed, but the mail carrier escaped, badly wounded. The Indians also captured and destroyed a load of provisions belonging to Shipburn Spring and San Pedro. Three men were with the wagon, two of whom escaped. The other was murdered. Fatigue and thirst. Arizona papers contain a touching appeal for more troops.

Quite an enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, last night, to consider and discuss the question of moving the capital to St. Louis. A number of speeches were made and various propositions discussed, but no definite action was taken other than instructing the chairman to request the City Council, county court, Merchants' Exchange, and Board of Trade to call a mass meeting of citizens generally to devise the best means to carry out the project.

The Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railroad will certainly be completed and in operation in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad September 1st, when cars will run through from Atchison to St. Louis without change.

An election will be held Monday in Atchison, Ks., to subscribe $150,000 to the capital stock of the Atchison, Askaloosa and Lawrence Railroad.

OHIO STATE ITEMS.

Daniel Smith, Street Commissioner of Zanesville, was tried by the City Council last week on charges of drunkenness and incapacity, and expelled from office.

Hon. James H. Godman, Auditor of State, publishes a tabular statement showing that, according to the returns of the Auditors of the different counties there are 704,578 horses against 700,575 in 1868; 1,952,741 cattle against 1,512,666 in 1868; 25,020 mules against 25,411 in 1868; 6,272,640 sheep against 7,688,845 in 1868; 1,455,983 hogs against 1,812,072 in 1868. This statement shows that Ohio had in 1868 20,085 more cattle, 391 more mules, 1,416,205 less sheep and 356,625 more hogs than we have now returned for taxation. The panic on the sheep question that existed in the Legislature has since touched the hog producers and dealers as well as sheep growers and wool.

Commercial statistics show that Massillon ships more freight by canal than any other point on the Ohio canal, beside the immense freight shipped by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. By reference to the report of the Secretary of State for 1868, it will be found that there was mined in Stark county that year, 250,000 tons of coal, from which was over six millions of bushels more than was mined in any other county in Ohio, at least 10,000,000 bushels of coal was mined and shipped from Massillon last year.

The Guernsey *Times* has a list of twelve survivors of the "War of Twelve" residing in that county.

The New Franklin Coal Company, with its principal officers in Cleveland and Alliance, was incorporated last week. It is organized for the purpose of mining coal on their mineral, fire and potters' clay, in Paris township, Stark county, and manufacturing any of the products of the aforesaid ores, minerals or other articles; also for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the coal mines in Paris township to a point on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad about one mile north of Monitrie, in Columbiana county. Capital $150,000, in shares of $100 each. The corporators are J. R. Wilder, E. J. Courtney, J. B. Woods, J. Rockwell, O. C. Rockwell, L. Benjamin and H. Courtney.

The Manufacturers' sales in Youngstown for the year ending June 30, amounted to $995,985, Arthur, Bell & Co., $394,000; Andrews Brown, Bonnell & Co., $346,000; Brier Hill Iron Co., $227,832; Edwin Bell, $8,235; Eagle Furnace Co., $23,242; Himrod Furnace Co., $87,699; Home, Hamilton & Co., $23,570; Mahoning Furnace Co., $23,520; Wm. B. Pollock & Co., $4,038; Shedl, Carlwright & Co., $101,329; Ward, Margerum & Co., $11,805; Youngstown Manufacturing Co., $15,488.

The proprietors of the Dayton *Ledger* are about to enter suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for a dispatch sent from their Dayton office representing that the printers of the *Ledger* office had struck for the payment of their wages.

The American Advertising and Distributing Company of Cleveland, with a capital stock of $50,000, and the Alliance Rolling Mill Company, with its capital stock increased to $350,000, were incorporated on Friday.

The Sandusky *Register*, says: After careful inquiry we are able to state that the grape crop on the islands is more promising than it was a week ago. On Kelley's Island some vineyards promise no return, others nearly a two-thirds crop, and others nearly a third of a crop. At Put-in-Bay the crop promises even better, and the growers are feeling encouraged.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Packer's Letter of Acceptance.

His Reliance Upon Popular Indulgence—He Declines Active Work in the Canvass—Letter from Judge Pershing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Hon. Asa Packer has addressed the following letter to the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: At the first convenient moment I reply to your communication, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention of the 14th inst., for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. I thank you for the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me an acknowledgment for this high evidence of the esteem and friendship of my fellow citizens, and for the honor of the nomination tendered me. Having at the solicitation of my friends with unfeigned reluctance been induced to permit the use of my name for nomination, my acceptance becomes a matter of course, if not of duty. But I announce it with a deep sense of the responsibility assumed.

My reliance in accepting the position of candidate and in agreeing to perform executive service for the people, is not alone upon my own strength or good intentions, but mainly upon popular indulgence and generous support, and upon that superintending Providence which can bless the labor of public men. If I shall be placed by the votes of the people in the gubernatorial chair, I shall endeavor to meet the expectations of friends and all who have at heart the true interests of our Commonwealth. To this end I shall labor to secure those objects in which we feel a common interest and concern, and which are, the preservation of the State credit, a reduction of the expenses of the public service, the most simple point, thereby lessening the burden of taxation of the people, the encouragement of the liberal system of improvements for interstate and trade, and the development of the resources of the State, so that labor may be increased, labor more amply rewarded, and general prosperity secured; a just execution of the laws, under a cautious and sparing use of the powers to pardon offenders, so that good citizens shall be kept among the people, and crime be repressed; a promotion of the education of our youth in the general system of organized schools, as a special institutions of learning, so that knowledge and virtue shall become more and more solid foundations of our free political system; in lastly, the reanimation of purity and character to our Government by the putting down or preventing of special and corrupt influences, that in the event of my management of the public funds. To these general objects, should be added a careful attention by the Government to the interests of the banks, good, if not better than exist, and the encouraging by all proper means of the labor of my hands during many, and I may add, the happiest years of my life, and owing to the favor of Providence, under the blessing of God to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of the claims of the laboring men with whom my entire life has been associated.

Inasmuch as my pursuits and training have not qualified me for speech making, or for the solicitation of votes, it will not be expected that I shall undertake the personal canvass or active duties in the canvass about to begin; but my life, conduct, and character are before you, fellow citizens, and character are before my fellow citizens for examination, and they will afford them better means of judging of my fitness for the position.

Thanking you for your communication, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,

[Signed,] ASA PACKER.

To Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Lewis C. Cassidy and R. E. Monahan, Esqs., Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1869.

To Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., and R. E. Monahan, Esq., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 21st instant has been received, informing me of my nomination as Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court by the State Convention. This distinguished honor is the more valued as it has been conferred without my solicitation. I accept the nomination, and shall the action of the Convention be ratified by the people, endeavor faithfully to discharge the high duties of the position with impartiality and fidelity.

[Signed] CYRUS L. PERSHING.

STATE NEWS.

The old "Anderson Troop" held its first reunion at Carlisle, on Wednesday, which was well attended. Speeches were made by Lieut. Col. Thos. L. Elder, Hon. Jno. Cessna, and others. The next reunion will be held in Philadelphia, in September, 1870.

Lebanon was laid out in 1759 by Geo. Steitz, after whom it was called "Steitztown," which name it kept for sixty-five years. It was then changed to Lebanon, which name it has retained for fifty-six years. Therefore, Lebanon must be one hundred and twenty-one years old.

Our farmers, says the Lebanon *Courier*, have just reaped the largest crop of wheat ever raised in Lebanon county. Rye and corn are also large, and the prospect for a heavy yield of corn is very flattering. Our farmers have an abundance of hay. Potatoes, to the products of the earth, 1869 may be recorded as a year of plenty.

Twenty-five cars loaded with stock consisting of sheep, cattle and hogs were shipped from Uniontown for the East on Thursday last.

Dolman Bergstresser, of Wm. Brstaller, has been arrested in Williamsport, charged with passing ten dollar counterfeit bills on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia. They will be tried before the United States Court in September next.

The annual session of the State Camp of the Order of Pennsylvania, will convene at Reading, Pa., August 10th, 11th and 12th. F. E. Stees, of Schuylkill, H. H. Hall, of Berks, and George West Blake, of Philadelphia, are the principal candidates for the office of Grand Sire, which will be decided at the second session. It is expected to be the largest gathering of the Order ever held in the State. On the 11th a parade of the Camps of that section will take place in honor of the assembling of the State Camp in their midst. Over fifty Camps have accepted invitations to participate, and the State Camp will appear for the first time in public in their full and complete regalia. The Order is fraternal, beneficial, literary and social, and is increasing rapidly in all sections of the country.

Meadville rejoices in a ghost. He is the disembodied spirit of an engineer named Sprague, who was run over and killed by a train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. He makes himself manifest by hovering about the place of whom engineers, and by appearing to them himself in the "silent watches of the night" by throwing brick bats at those who are compelled to pass by the spot.

Several Montgomery county and Philadelphia gentlemen, among whom are Messrs. Hiehard S. Newbold, of the Eagle works, Norristown, have made and taken provision for, and Hon. John Wood and Colonel Jeffreys, of Conshohocken, are about testing a new process for manufacturing steel, and three separate works are being constructed at Eckert's Iron Works, in Reading, for that purpose. The process, it is claimed, steel can be manufactured here at much less cost than the Bessemer steel, the result of which will be a great effect upon great effect upon the manufacture of steel rails and consequently the price of iron rails in foreign rails. These gentlemen will have the whole manufacturing in this country, and in Pennsylvania, and in order to test it thoroughly the trial works are to be made capable of turning out six thousand tons of steel a year.

Duxbury.

The Boston papers are all writing up Duxbury's local history in consideration of her present infirmity, the only one she has ever manifested at this time.

How she was Mattakeeset to the Indians, and was named Duxbury after Captain Miles Standish's ancestral seat in England, how it used to include Marshfield, Pembroke, Hanson, and the Bridgewaters; and how it is now a quaint, queer, straggling old town of 2,000 inhabitants, famous for its harbor, its annual much shoemaking and some fishing. Its beach was of old notable for shipwrecks, but it has had little of late years, and the lighthouse which is chosen for the terminus of the cable, is at the northern extremity of Duxbury beach, and was established by advice of members of the United States coast survey, as one where the cable will be less likely to be disturbed by ships than at any other on the coast, but many experienced pilots assert that it was chosen as about the worst place that could have been chosen, and Highland light, on Cape Cod, the proper place for it.

It is reported that it has been discovered that by a blunder in the system of collecting income taxes from Government employees both in the army and navy, the latter, by which the latter have undoubtedly paid into the Treasury at least $9,000,000 since the passage of the income tax act more than they are legally required to pay. The blunder is said to be explained that the blunder is occasioned by deducting the income tax from army and navy officers and civil employees at the time of the payment of their monthly salaries, and not giving them the opportunities which other income tax payers have of making deductions for the number of living persons in their families, fire and potters' clay, in Paris township, Stark county, and manufacturing any of the products of the aforesaid ores, minerals or other articles; also for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the coal mines in Paris township to a point on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad about one mile north of Monitrie, in Columbiana county. Capital $150,000, in shares of $100 each. The corporators are J. R. Wilder, E. J. Courtney, J. B. Woods, J. Rockwell, O. C. Rockwell, L. Benjamin and H. Courtney.

The Manufacturers' sales in Youngstown for the year ending June 30, amounted to $995,985, Arthur, Bell & Co., $394,000; Brier Hill Iron Co., $227,832; Edwin Bell, $8,235; Eagle Furnace Co., $23,242; Himrod Furnace Co., $87,699; Home, Hamilton & Co., $23,570; Mahoning Furnace Co., $23,520; Wm. B. Pollock & Co., $4,038; Shedl, Carlwright & Co., $101,329; Ward, Margerum & Co., $11,805; Youngstown Manufacturing Co., $15,488.

The proprietors of the Dayton *Ledger* are about to enter suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for a dispatch sent from their Dayton office representing that the printers of the *Ledger* office had struck for the payment of their wages.

The American Advertising and Distributing Company of Cleveland, with a capital stock of $50,000, and the Alliance Rolling Mill Company, with its capital stock increased to $350,000, were incorporated on Friday.

The Sandusky *Register*, says: After careful inquiry we are able to state that the grape crop on the islands is more promising than it was a week ago. On Kelley's Island some vineyards promise no return, others nearly a two-thirds crop, and others nearly a third of a crop. At Put-in-Bay the crop promises even better, and the growers are feeling encouraged.

CITY MATTERS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TICKET AGENT AT CHICAGO.—Mr. Marshall Motherspaugh has been appointed ticket agent at Chicago for the consolidated lines of the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago roads. Mr. Motherspaugh has had charge of the ticket office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road in this city for the past year, and previously for a long period of the Philadelphia (Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati) road, and has always discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the officers of the roads, and although we regret to lose him from the office in this city, we have no doubt his appointment him on his promotion to the important position he has now received. We will leave this city to take charge of the Chicago office on Monday next.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—S. McClean, Jr., of S. McClean & Co., made information before Mayor Brush yesterday charging James Hays with forgery. It is alleged that Hays has forged the endorsement of James Mitchell and William Dilworth to a note for $317.25 payable to Hays & Co., on the 18th instant, but he was sold to McClean & Co., on the 18th instant, but the forgery was not discovered until yesterday. Officers Moore and Rudd arrested the accused at the corner of Anderson and Robinson streets yesterday last evening. He was locked up for a hearing.

RESCUED A PRISONER.—Last evening Officer Richard Moon, of the Mayor's police, arrested a fellow for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Sixth street. He was proceeding to the lock-up with him in a patrol wagon, when a man named Frank Canavan appeared and rescued the prisoner, who escaped. Canavan was arrested, fined $10, and committed to the lock-up cell in the watch-house last night. He will be disposed of this morning.

SUMMER RESORT.—We ask the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. W. K. Rikard, proprietor of the Mansion House, Altoona. This is one of the most delightful towns in the State, and although not provided with seabathing is one to which a delightful change in summer stay as can be found in the country. The Mansion House is a first class hotel in every respect, and has provided a fine table. Its rates are not under the law required to pay any tax thereon, and are extremely moderate. The monthly collections of taxes are not authorized by the law which provides for regular assessments by duly appointed assessors.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 30—10 P. M.

At the open board the closing sales of No. 2 wheat were at $1 04@1 05 cash; $1 04 seller August; $1 04@1 04½ seller first half November. Corn closed at 40c seller August. Oats dull; held at 28c on spot, and 30c seller August. In the evening the markets became weak, and declined under the pressure of the general board. Nothing done in lake freights or provisions.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Flour qui

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

THE next meeting of the Republican State Central Committee will be held in Pittsburgh. The delegates to the State Convention from those counties where no committeeman has been named, are requested to forward at once the names of such persons as they may select to the Chairman, Hon. JOHN COVODE, Lockport.

AS WILL be seen by card in another column, the committee appointed by the Republicans of Washington and Beaver counties to investigate the manner of the nomination of J. S. RUTAN, Esq., for State Senate, met in this city yesterday. After a full examination, the committee concluded that there was no improper means used, and recommend the ratification of Mr. RUTAN's nomination.

A NUMBER of communications have been sent to us on the LINN trial, all taking the same view taken of the proceeding in our issue of yesterday. From one of the communications we take the following, which, we believe, correctly reflects the feelings of the great mass of the denomination referred to: "The respectable, *sensible*, upright, fair-minded Presbyterian laity cannot but feel that they, *themselves*, and their church and the *religion* they profess and honestly practice, are alike disgraced by the exhibition."

THE Bedford *Inquirer*, of this week, takes strong ground against the election of B. B. STRANG, renominated for the Legislature, and calls upon the Republicans of Tioga county to leave him at home. The *Inquirer* says: "We protest against returning men who have been known to take part in, vote for, or connive at any manner of corruption and swindling. We want honest men who know and will dare to do their duty. To renominate such men as STRANG is treason to the Republican party."

THE Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* does not take kindly our suggestion that, now the Pacific Railroad (as it claims) terminates there, all that city has to do to rival New York, is either to build ocean steamship lines herself or induce foreign lines, plying between New York and foreign ports, to transfer their business to Philadelphia. We fear that our venerable and respected contemporary is too sensitive, and disposed to undervalue honest praise and reject suggestions meant for the good of the city whose future it delights to portray in glowing colors. We simply said, what everybody will recognize as but common sense, that having obtained the control over the leading avenues of internal commerce, all that Philadelphia has to do to overshadow New York and become the great commercial seaport of our country, is to build or in some way procure steamship lines to and from the principal ports of the world, as New York has. It is this that is taken unkindly. We fear that our cotemporary is disposed to be unreasonable.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE

We trust the attempts being made from Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, to induce the national administration to assume the management of the local political contests in those States, will meet a prompt rejection at Washington. General GRANT, under the reconstruction legislation, has certain duties to perform, but they do not imply any active exertion on his part, or that of his constitutional advisers, to promote the success of this or that aspirant in the Southern States. We can conceive of no evil greater than that of a pressure from Washington, to centralize State politics, either at the nominating conventions or the elections. Let the principle once conceded, and the politicians and office holders will insist that nominations shall be made, not in accordance with the wishes of the people, but to conciliate the power vested with the distribution of powerful patronage. Nothing would so demoralize local and State contests, the very fountain heads of our political system; and should they become tainted where shall we look for honesty or integrity of purpose? If examples of the ruinous effects of this policy of interference are wanted, reference need only be made to the administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN, and the results that followed their attempts to decide upon the orthodoxy of rival divisions of the same party. PIERCE proscribed all Democrats opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, while BUCHANAN made adhesion to the Lecompton swindle a test of faith. Setting aside how much these two measures had to do with precipitating the civil war, there can be no doubt they were the prime moving causes that reduced the Democratic party to its present hopeless minority. While these were the notable instances in which PIERCE and BUCHANAN were induced to mix up in local politics, yet it will be remembered that there was not a discordant convention or political split in the North, but what their party was favored with an official declaration from Washington as to which side represented the views of the National Administration. The design was to keep the party compact and united, but it failed, as all such attempts will fail of their purpose. Dissensions were more frequent, and the proscribed cliques or parties had a powerful claim on popular sympathy, in this very federal interference which was invoked to crush them.

We do not know that there is any danger of President GRANT falling into the traps the place hunters have set for him; but if he keeps clear it will be owing to his firmness and independence of political cabals. Two of his constitutional advisers have expressed their opinion as to the contest in Tennessee, as it was their right to do as American citizens, but we protest against their throwing the influence of their official position into the scales, one way or the other. Plain Mr. BOUTWELL of Massachusetts, or plain Mr. CRESSWELL of Maryland, may think, speak and write as they deem proper; but when they speak as Cabinet officers, and indite semi-official letters, hinting at the wishes of the President, we insist they exceed the bounds of privileged communications, and take a step in the same direction that proved so disastrous to PIERCE and BUCHANAN. Setting aside the right or wrong of such interference, its expediency is unquestionably bad. In the case of Tennessee, both candidates profess to stand on the Chicago platform, and to support the national administration; there is no question of regularity in their nominations, and the feud between them is as much personal as it is political. We believe the only difference that the shrewdest guessers have been able to arrive at is that SENTER is for universal suffrage and universal amnesty, while STOKES is for suffrage, but is opposed to immediate amnesty. Neither of them appear to be the kind of men that it is desirable to elevate to high position. Yet Secretary BOUTWELL enters the lists, dating his letter from the Treasury Department, warmly espousing the cause of STOKES, and charging upon the SENTERITES treason, infidelity, and improper alliances with the enemy, while Secretary CRESSWELL from the Postoffice Department, professes to believe that he has no doubt the President sympathizes with his view that SENTER should be beaten. It will be noticed that the Departments presided over by the epistolatory Secretaries control fourfifths of the national patronage. As to the inexpediency of these voluntary offerings of the Cabinet Ministers, it is clear that if SENTER is elected they will have advertised before hand that the Administration has met with a defeat in a State that gave General GRANT last fall a majority of 10,000; while if STOKES is chosen, which by all accounts is most unlikely, the SENTERITES will have the clamor that they were defeated by outside influence, and the separation in the party will be intensified and prolonged.

We cheerfully concede that in political contests between the supporters and avowed opponents of the Administration, under their party designation of Republican and Democrat, we have a right to expect that the Administration will lend its moral support to promote the success of the party that placed it in power. But we would not have it go beyond this; and even here we would rather feel the aid than see it, even in the shape of letters from high officials. But in State contests, between divisions of people both claiming identification with the Republican party, and support of its principles and administration, we can conceive of no action more injurious to the unity of the party, as a national organization, than the open interference of the national administration. Hands off, and let the contestants settle their differences themselves, is the common sense policy, and will save a world of trouble; and it is the policy we have—no doubt, that President GRANT will indicate to be in accordance with his views.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The resolution adopted by the State Convention of Superintendents of Common Schools, recommending the Legislature to amend the school laws so as to provide for the compensation of School Directors, and also to make them sworn officers, is exciting some discussion in the newspapers, and meets with considerable opposition. There is no good reason why the Directors should not be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge of their duties, but the proposition to salary them is suggestive of many objections. We *should* decidedly oppose such a measure, unless the election of Directors was entirely removed from the sphere of politics. We are satisfied that much of the evil and mismanagement attaching to the school system, as administered in this State, result from the struggles for political power and ascendency. Under this conviction, an effort was made, two years ago, in the State Convention of Superintendents, to recommend to the Legislature the passage of an act providing that special elections shall be held for the choice of School Directors. This proposition received but two votes at that time. At the late convention, the resolution was renewed, and received almost enough votes to carry it. This indicates that the subject has been thoughtfully considered, and that the idea has been growing in favor among those who are most familiar with the character of our School Directors. A single fact—although exhibiting an extreme case—will serve to illustrate this point: In one of the districts of this county, not a single member of the Board is personally interested in the schools, and all send their children to other than the public schools. Nay, more: they are in principle opposed to the common school system, and would rather see it abolished. Why is this? Simply because the School Directors *in that* district, as in most others, nominate purely partizan candidates, and use every effort to elect them. Having the political power, the Board is constituted to suit their peculiar political views. When this is the result of purely partisan impulse, in the case of an office without pecuniary compensation, how much more earnest and determined would be the struggle were a salary attached? It would seem that too much has been left to the judgment of the people in the election of Directors, and to the discretion of the Directors in the discharge of their duties. Under a system so liberal and beneficial as is that devised by the State for the education of her children, it would not be unreasonable for the Legislature to presume that the good sense of the people would prompt them to select the wisest and best men to execute the law, and that these men, being wise and good, would require no legal restrictions. This is perhaps the reason why they are not required to be sworn, and why they are vested with such a wide discretion in matters pertaining to their office. It is nevertheless a fact, patent to all discerning men, that political considerations have influenced the election of improper men as Directors, to the serious injury of the cause of popular education. It is equally apparent that these considerations will continue to exert a detrimental influence, so long as the elections are conducted as at present.

The proposition to hold these elections separately from the general elections, is one worthy of consideration. Much good would doubtless result from it, and we can conceive of no mischievous tendency connected with it. The practice has been pursued in Ohio for several years, and with uniformly beneficial results. It could not be expected that this arrangement would entirely separate the school system from politics, but it would tend greatly in that direction. At present many incompetent and illiterate men—men wholly unfit to guard the morals or mould the minds of the rising generation—are chosen to the management and direction of our schools, simply by the aid of political machinery. They manage to get their names placed on the ticket, and being on the ticket secures their election. The heat of a campaign prevents the exercise of a cool and deliberate judgment, and even the best men are prone to err in this matter. At an election called for this special purpose, at a time when there was no political excitement; the general result could not fail to prove essentially different. Men who have no interest in the cause of education—and these embrace the worst class of voters—would not interfere at these special elections; while those who—although belonging to distinct political organizations—have a common interest in the education of our children, would have an opportunity to select those best fitted to discharge the sacred trust reposed in them.

THE late Memphis convention agitated the question of how many emigrants the Southern States could absorb. In an address to that convention, Mr. J. W. Clapp, of Tennessee, showed that assuming that the South could support proportionately as large a population as China, Mississippi would not be overcrowded with 12,000,000 of inhabitants, or Arkansas with 11,000,000, or Texas with the enormous number of 74,000,000. The eleven Southern States, if as densely populated as China, could sustain 180,000,000 of people; or, if England is taken as a basis, 162,242,000; or France, 129,933,916; or Holland, 183,780,000. We do not, however, look upon emigration so much a matter of numbers as of character, as regards our ability to absorb and assimilate other races and peoples, so that they will not fatally modify the character of our institutions. People make their governments, rather than governments their people.

AN Ohio correspondent of the New York *World* fears a hope that the Democrats will carry that State this fall—that hope resting on the fact that it is proposed to run an independent temperance ticket there. He says that the votes for the temperance ticket must necessarily come from the Republicans. In Maine it is the same, the Democrats having no hope of success unless voters leave the Republican party to vote for the temperance candidate. And even in Massachusetts the Democrats see a chance for success if there should be a division in the Republican ranks on the temperance question. Their only hope of success everywhere rests, not on the merits of their own platform, or in the confidence of the people in that party, but in the division of the party which is now dominant in the State and nation.

THE pavement question is agitating municipal circles at the East. The new granite blocks which form the present foundation of Broadway, New York, are considered better than the slippery Russ, yet the Nicolson wooden blocks in Sassan street afford a much more agreeable footing, and having stood four years' wear, are believed to be sufficiently durable. Boston, never satisfied with doing exactly as other places, has discovered in the "Stafford" wood pavement an improvement on the Nicolson. It is made of blocks, and having more dovetailing than the Nicolson, costs an additional dollar per square foot. It remains to be proved by trial whether its virtues will justify the increased expense.

CHICAGO proposes an emigrant railroad depot at some point beyond the city, to which all trains known as emigrant trains shall be carried. The depot is to be supplied with all the conveniences for sanitary protection. It is to have accommodations for large bodies of emigrants and for the security of their baggage. It is to have bath rooms and wash rooms, where the persons and the clothing of the strangers may be cleansed. Provision is to be made for the separation of the sick, and especially those afflicted with contagious diseases in seasons of epidemic, from the well, and for every convenience for the proper cure of those afflicted.

JUDGE DENT, it is said, has signified his intention to withdraw from the Gubernatorial contest in Mississippi, at the suggestion of General GRANT, who does not regard the Conservative movement there as analogous to the Walker movement in Virginia, but in fact an effort of the Democratic party to obtain control of the State. Those papers who have been lampooning the Judge of late have liberty now to explain as well as they can.

A WASHINGTON dispatch contradicts the statement that Secretary Robeson has decided *not* to change the names of war vessels. The names of some of the vessels will be changed by the Secretary in his own good time, and it will be done strictly in conformity with the laws of Congress on the subject.

THE New York *Tribune* expresses the opinion that "forty-six thousand and four hundred and seventy-six commitments in that city alone tell a dark tale." We rather think so, but are not the commitments about in proportion to the Democratic majority the city usually gives?

THE Ohio State Temperance Alliance, in session at Urbana, Wednesday, resolved that it is inexpedient at the present time to attempt independent political action. In the evening speeches were made by General Neal Dow, of Maine, and Dr. Lees, of England.

TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Investigation of Alleged Bribery—Ratification of Mr. Rutan's Nomination.

To the Republican Executive Committees of Washington and Beaver Counties:

The undersigned, Committees from the two counties, appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption alleged to have been practiced in procuring the nomination of the Hon. J. S. Rutan, at the Senatorial Conference held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 30th day of June last, beg leave respectfully to report that we met jointly and organized by making Dr. J. R. Wilson, of Washington, Chairman, and substituting Boyd Crumrine, Esq., in place of Wm. S. White, Esq., who was absent. We then called before us the rival candidates, Mr. McCracken and Mr. Rutan, their conferees, and other gentlemen who were present at the conference referred to, all of whom submitted themselves to a full and open examination. The testimony failed to show that the nomination of Mr. Rutan was brought about by the use of any corrupt or improper means, either in money or other advantage offered to or accepted by either Mr. McCracken or by one of his conferees. As the result of this investigation, we therefore willingly unite in recommending the ratification of Mr. Rutan's nomination, and his cordial support by the Republicans of the Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District.

PITTSBURGH, July 30, 1869.

JOHN R. WILSON,
A. G. CLEAVER,
BOYD CRUMRINE,
JAMES M. BOWMAN,
JOHN CAUGHEY,
W. J. CROSS.

The Linn Trial.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your criticism of the Linn trial, in this morning's edition, is so well timed and well put, that I cannot refrain from commending the spirit of fairness that prompted it, evincing as it does that the COMMERCIAL is not only the defender of good morals, but of public and individual rights. Every right thinking, fair minded person will indorse the sentiment of your article, and condemn the spirit of persecution manifested by the Presbytery. Fair play is a Jewel. ONE OF YOUR READERS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to thank you for the article on the "Linn Trial," which I find among your editorials this morning. I have no knowledge whatever of the unfortunate young man who is on trial for his character and reputation, before the Presbytery now in session in our city. As a church member, I know full well that there must be purity of character and dignity, and uprightness of deportment on the part of ministers of the Gospel. Hence I believe that all candidates for that sacred office should be able to stand the severest tests in respect to their personal and professional fitness. But with you I protest against everything that has the odor of the Inquisition about it. If there are charges, sustained by even slight evidence, let them be preferred by properly authorized persons, before a competent tribunal and with *the strictest privacy*. It is time enough to bring a charge against the character of a minister of the Gospel when it shall have been *proved*. Then, too, the progress of the unhappy trial has demonstrated that while a clergyman's "peers" may constitute a very excellent council, they may make an exceedingly poor "court." Presbyteries are courts, and yet they are composed of the ministers who may at any particular time be connected with the churches comprised in the Presbytery. Now there may be among a given number of ministers in a Presbytery no persons who are competent to act as judges or advocates. There may be very few even who are competent, in a difficult and complicated case, to decide *what is evidence* and what is not. These ministers may be good theologians, good preachers, good pastors, good men, and yet be utterly unreliable as those who must hear, weigh and decide upon testimony. X.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is to be a textile convention held in Cincinnati on the 3d of August, composed of all who are interested in the manufacture of textile fabrics. The meeting is called at the motion and under the auspices of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association.

Only a few weeks ago the lovely, accomplished and wealthy daughter of John G. Clark, of Warwick, N. Y., suddenly stepped into the unknown. She has now come to light in Ireland. Visiting a theater in New York, she became enamored of the life of an actress, bought several dramas, steadily and stealthily practiced on them at home, and finally paced up her best dresses and jewels and decamped. An agent has been over after her.

The following paragraph is having a run in the papers: "Borie's daughter is a brave girl. The other day she swam out from Cape May, seized by the hair of the head a drowning young man as he was going down the last time, and drew him in triumph to the shore. The young man who was thus delightfully rescued was George Iberres, of Baltimore. Experienced novel readers will readily reach the sequel of the story, if the young folks don't. This is entirely accurate, only Borie has no daughter and no such occurrence happened.

It appears that the whisky business in New York has died, as has been stated, been stopped, in favor of western manufacturers. They say the large stocks on hand and high prices of grain have made the manufacture unprofitable. But, on the other hand, some of the manufacturers say that the officials have hampered them with vexatious orders and restrictions that spoiled their business and compelled suspensions.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald* of the 16th says: "We saw, last evening, a large silver button, weighing 125½ pounds. This was the result of a very successful run from the Stapleton, Tuscarora, Silver Light and Anaconda lodes, and was smelted by the Thomas Tootle Mining Company, at Argenta. This silver brick, or button, has been lodged by the assayers, and found to be 96⅝ fine, 2 per cent. of which is gold. Its currency value is a fraction over $2,800.

Among the various causes to which the cold weather so recently experienced in Europe has been attributed is the fact that at this moment the disk of the sun has an unusual number of spots. The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a communication from the celebrated astronomer Father Secchi on this subject, in which that savant says: "The sun is at this moment at a period of an unusual prevalence of spots. On the morning of the 7th thirty-three principal ones were counted, disposed in seven or eight groups. Their number is rapidly approaching a maximum. The whole surface of the luminary is covered with them, and it appeared to us several times to present the aspect of a mass of white flakes on an ash-colored ground.

The Savannah *Republican* ridicules the idea of presenting Jeff. Davis with a pitiful ten acres and a splendid mansion as a permanent home; "if the Southern people," it says, "wish to honor their old chief and make him and his family comfortable, let them present him with a large and well improved estate, on which he can live in style befitting his character and dignity, and at the same time lay up something for those who are to come after him. He deserves a principality, and a quarter million for that purpose is not too much."

The Avon (N. Y.) *Journal* and other rural papers of that State say that large farmers are now feeding prime, white Michigan wheat to horses, hogs and other stock, in preference to buying corn and oats at present prices. This remarkable condition of affairs has not been witnessed in that State for years.

POLITICAL.

The Germans in Boston are forming an organization to act in a body against the Republican party, unless the present liquor law is repealed or greatly modified. A public meeting on the subject will be held soon.

Numerous and important desertions from Senter to Stokes have taken place in Nashville and other parts of Tennessee. The feeling against Governor Senter, in consequence of the shameful frauds in registration, is growing more bitter, and will spread. Even the *Press and Times*, Senter's chief organ, admits that the laws of the State have been trampled under foot, and that it will be folly to hold a convention for the purpose of enfranchising the rebels, as they have all been enfranchised by the illegal and usurping action of Governor Senter.

The nomination of Rosecrans in Ohio has stirred into life the opposition of the Roman Catholics to the common school system. The *Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph* sounds the key note of the campaign thus: "It will be a glorious day for Catholics when, under the blows of justice and morality, our common school system will be shattered to pieces." This is taken up by the Catholics, and the issue being accepted, the discussion promises to become an important feature of the canvass.

PERSONAL.

Nellie Harlan, the young woman who farms on her own hook in Iowa, says in the Des Moines *Register* that she has had a great many letters from strange gentlemen who politely close by asking correspondence. She naively conveys a delicate hint in the remark, "Now, my brothers are my best agents, instead of myself; and, instead of an acquaintance by letter, I expect, to have a personal acquaintance with the one to whom I may deed half of my homestead."

A Long Branch reporter writes that General McClellan will arrive there in August, with his wife and family. He has been contemplating a visit to Long Branch for several years, and will soon accomplish a cautious movement in that direction, either via Philadelphia or New York. He don't know which yet.

THE Whisky Ring in Washington, and sometimes elsewhere, occasionally have to spend considerable sums of money. The way they obtain it is explained as follows. So wide-spread are the ramifications of this corrupt association, that it is almost an impossibility for an honest distiller to live. It is just as much to their interest to crush out an honest distiller as it is to defeat the honest efforts of a revenue officer. Let me illustrate: A distiller in Pennsylvania, recently, got ready to start manufacturing. He was waited upon by a whisky ring agent, with a demand for a fixed sum as a contribution and an assessment upon the number of gallons he might run off. "But," said the distiller, "I shan't pay this; I intend to run honest." "That makes no difference," was the independent reply; "you must pay or we'll keep the Government officers from you forever. You can't run honest. You are sure to make mistakes and lay yourself open to the law. If you don't pay us, we'll set the officers upon you."

THE experiment which England is about to undertake in the postal telegraph will be watched with interest here. The law places the telegraph completely in the hands of the Postmaster General, who is required to transmit dispatches on the same footing as letters, and subject to the same regulations, so far as they are applicable. No rates either of compensation or of speed are fixed by the bill, being left, apparently, to the discretion of the Postoffice Department, which is required, at the end of each year, to exhibit an account of receipts and expenses, adding thereto the postal telegraph service. The sum paid for the existing lines is £7,15,0,0, or about $36,000,0,0 in gold, but the Government is all owed to borrow £7,000,000 to meet this and other expenses incident to the change of system.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER M'LLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. FOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL M'CLURE.

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER SAYS:

"In our advertising column will be seen the advertisement of Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment; a preparation of real merit. We judge of its merit from many high toned testimonials from prominent gentlemen with whom we are personally acquainted. It is put up in a neat and tasteful manner, and at a price which brings it within the reach of the rich and poor alike. It is said to be prompt and its cure permanent. Its use is painless and innocent. An article of this kind cannot but be considered in the light of a public good, for Corns and Bunions are the greatest pests we know of. Young Ladies and Gentlemen can, by its use, "trip the light fantastic toe," with ease and comfort instead of a limp and a groan."

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
A. J. RANKIN,
DRUGGIST,
44 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sent on receipt of 60 cents to any address.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature, Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, for become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their composition, that they do once they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX

R. BEYMER, S. F. BAUMAN, } Late of R. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Late of R. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead,
DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.
ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, POTTERS' LEAD, Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors.

The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our brand:

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attracted by the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with a steel our "guarantee" on the end of the keg, in addition to the *Red Label* on the side of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. wwf

HOFF'S
Malt Extract,
PURE—GENUINE—IMPORTED.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The great success of this WONDERFUL PREPARATION is the best proof that can be offered of the fact that its virtues have a solid foundation, and have withstood the impartial test of time.
JON. S. PEDERSEN,
25½ Murray street, New York
Sole Agents for the United States, &c. wwf

T. F. PHILLIPS, CHEAP.
GREAT
BARGAINS
IN SACQUES AND LACE GARMENTS.
TO
REDUCE
STOCK,
87 MARKET STREET.

WRIGHT'S
PATENT WROUGHT ANVILS.
A full assortment of Sizes in stock and for sale by
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
50 WOOD STREET.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of
McKeesport Public Schools,
Will elect ONE PRINCIPAL and NINE TEACHERS, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 3d, 1869, for the ensuing term. Applications for positions received up to that date. By order of the Board.
A. H. ELDER, Secretary.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS
PAPERS,
Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead . . . . . 91 parts.
" Linseed Oil . . . . . 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.
TFhs

FOR SUMMER TRAVEL.
Grand Trunk Railway Excursion Tickets,
Via Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, White Mountains, Saratoga, &c., &c., for Season of 1869, now ready.
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

MAPLE SUGAR.
10 barrels on consignment at
WATT, LANG & CO'S,
172 and 174 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,
LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy,
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.
Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

The Entire Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
OF
J. W. Barker & Co.,
59 Market Street,
AND
20 ST. CLAIR STREET,
TO BE
CLOSED OUT
IN TEN DAYS.
The Stock is Large and Complete, and Every Article has been Reduced
AND
Must be Sold
In order to close the estate of the senior member of the concern.
J. W. BARKER, Jr.,
ADMINISTRATOR.

S, 87 MARKET STREET.
IN
Dress
Goods,
FOR
THIRTY
DAYS.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
JAMES HOWARD,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV
Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.
WALL PAPER.
"The Old Paper Store in a New Place."
W. P. MARSHALL'S
NEW WALL PAPER STORE,
191 LIBERTY STREET,
NEAR MARKET.
SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY
STYLES, NEW AND OLD, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.
(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLUE, CURLED HAIR, BRISTLES, BONE DUST, NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.
DEALERS IN
Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,
No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

NOTICE.
We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for
E. & M. BOLLMAN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
VINEGAR,
WITH
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.
Strength and quality guaranteed.
Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages.
BOLLMAN & CARL,
63 SOUTH GAY ST., Baltimore, Md.

CLOTHING.
Urling, Follansbee & Co.,
121 WOOD STREET,
CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER AT RETAIL A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING,
FOR
Gentlemen, Boys and Children's Wear.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods
Our Goods are marked at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES, MAKING BUT THE ONE PRICE, WITH NO DEVIATION.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
121 WOOD STREET,
CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.
ws

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
No. 80 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
HAVE A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
French, Scotch and English
SUITINGS,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
FOR PANTS.
A FULL LINE OF
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
AND
FANCY COLORED SHIRTS,
JUST RECEIVED.

NOTICES.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVING BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, July 28, 1869.
NOTICE.—A MEETING OF Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Bank, No. 131 Smithfield street, THURSDAY, August 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering increase of Capital.
By order of the Board.
GEO. C. M'LEAN, Cashier.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.
The Temperance Men of Allegheny County, and those friendly to the cause, are requested to meet at their several places of election on SATURDAY, July 31, between 3 and 7 P. M., and vote for two (2) delegates, to meet in Convention, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 4th, 1869, at 2 o'clock, in the COURT HOUSE, to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner. By order,
GEO. IRWIN.
Chairman County Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CLARK PETROLEUM CO., Pittsburgh, July 26, 1869.
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 126 Second avenue, on TUESDAY, August 3d, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and Board of Inspectors and other officers for the ensuing year.
JACOB F. BERRES, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Pittsburgh, July 14, 1869.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 20 Turtle Creek Division Bonds, due August 1st next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
JNO. H. PAGE, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE UNITED STATES, have declared the earnings of the Company, declared the Sixteenth Quarterly Dividend, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, it will be paid on demand at the office of the Treasurer.
EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
July 26, 1869. Treasurer.

MANUFACT'S AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., 87 Water st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, $5 to be paid or credited on the stock due 31st inst and $3 in cash, payable on demand, free of taxes.
July 7. WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

DRUGGISTS.

R. M. SNODGRASS,
PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
Federal and Robinson Sts., Allegheny.
SPECIAL DEALER IN
FRESH DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.
Perfumeries, Cosmetics, Brushes, Combs,
Soaps, Sponges, Wines and Liquors.
Particular care taken in the Compounding of Prescriptions. ws

BROWN'S GINGER,
Drake's Plantation,
Lyons' Insect Powder,
Hagan's Balm, Lango's Plugs,
Magnolia Water,
Laird's Bloom of Youth,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THIRD
LARGE ARRIVAL
OF
SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters and Balmorals,
Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care.
And will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.
All orders from the country will be promptly filled.
I am also Agent for three Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices, in Philadelphia, thus saving freight and expense.
Country Merchants will save money by calling and examining my Stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere, at
J. H. BORLAND'S
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

PLUMBERS &C.
ED. BOURNE & BRO.,
45 Market Street,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BOURNES' PATENT LOW-PRESSURE SELF-REGULATING
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
Also, SOLE AGENTS FOR J. W. KERR'S PATENT GASOLIER for Lighting and Ventilating Public Buildings. TTh&S

INSURANCE.

ONE HUNDREDTH
SEMI-ANNUAL
EXPOSE.
JULY 1, 1869.
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL,
$3,000,000
ASSETS AT CASH VALUE, JULY 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 540,474 32
Real Estate Unincumbered	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds	959,250 00
Bank Stock	1,418,450 00
United States Stock, City Stock, and other public Securities	2,181,039 50
Total	$5,352,532 96
Total amount of Losses Paid since its organization	$25,300,000 00

The leading Fire Underwriter in the United States.
Rates and Terms as Liberal as is consistent with Reliable Indemnity.
Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to, and Policies issued without delay, by
A. A. Carrier & Bro.
AGENTS,
No 63 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL, $175,000.
Insures against loss by Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, No. 88 WATER STREET.
WM. A. GALLUP, ... President.
JNO. M'DEVITT, ... Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1.35.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 30, 1869.

Government bonds advanced to-day to a higher price than ever before reached. It is now strongly hinted that the rise will be much greater under the continued heavy purchases of bonds for the Treasury. As remarked by the Philadelphia *Ledger*: The course of the Secretary of the Treasury in using all the surplus means in the Treasury, over and above an easy working balance, in the purchase of the funded debt, however much the amount may exceed the one per cent. on the principal of the debt or twenty-five millions per annum, now appropriated by law to the sinking fund, deserves attention, in view of the very large sums weekly taking that direction. It is believed that the Secretary is of opinion that he has the right under the law as it stands to purchase the bonds which, according to the terms of the law, should have been placed in the sinking fund in previous years. Whether right or not in attributing this opinion or authority to the Secretary of the Treasury, it is the almost universal wish that all the purchases of bonds on account of the Treasury may be retained in the Sinking Fund. This is not desired by intelligent thinkers on the subject with the view of making currency cheap or in any way interfering with the money market—of putting prices up or down. That matter should be left entirely to the operations of trade. If there is any truth in financial science, it is that the best interests of the country is best and most equitably served when the money rates are freest from all interference by the Government, until the "premium" on gold shall find its natural level. If the laws of trade, working freely, shall increase that premium until gold is no longer an exception to the general average of prices, foreign luxuries will cease to sell in extravagant amounts; foreign products will cease to have that advantage over domestic products which an inflated currency gives to many of them, and which no counter-vailing law ever yet devised can reach; the policy of distributing special interests by special aid of the Government, that aid being really destroyed by inflation, will die away, and the people will see daily more clearly the necessity of the earliest possible return to an appreciated currency, when the Government will no longer feel compelled to draw on their future resources, but will be able to understand both their means and their needs, and to adjust each to the other.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

July 27. July 29. Adv. Dec.

Gold	136¼	136⅝	⅜	
U. S. 6s, 1881	123	123⅛	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121¾	122	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	122⅝	122⅞	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	122	122		
U. S. 10-40s	114⅜	114⅝	⅛	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	121⅞	122⅛	¼	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	121⅝	122	⅜	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	121⅝	122⅝	⅜	

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	123½	123¾	123¾
1862 5-20's	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
1864 5-20's	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
1865 5-20's, old	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
1865 5-20's, new	121⅞	122	122
1867 5-20's	121⅞	122	122
10-40's	114	114¼	114¼
Gold	136½	136¾	136¾

—The New York stock market was strong on nearly the whole list to-day. Reading was the only exception, which declined about 1½ per cent. in reference to the consolidation of the New York Central and Hudson roads, the following facts are known: The meeting at Saratoga on Wednesday was on Ighalf of the New York Central Interest, and was called to give additional powers to the Committee in regard to outstanding contracts. It is anticipated, however, that a basis of consolidation will be agreed upon, and it is now stated that the scrip dividends will be made on a basis of 20 per cent. additional for New York Central, and 65 per cent. for Hudson River. The movement in Reading is based upon the largely increased tonnage of the road, which is now heavier than ever before transported by that road; it is also stated that hereafter the dividends will be made in cash, and that no further issues of stock will be made.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 30, 1869.	10:00 A. M.	11:05 A. M.	12:10 M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York Central	214½	215¼	214½	214⅞	214⅝
Hudson River		184	183½	183¾	
Harlem				135½	
Reading	99¾	99	99	98¼	98¼
Michigan Central				134	
Michigan Southern	105¾	105½	105½	105⅝	105⅝
Illinois Central				142	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107¼	107¾	107¾	107	107
Fort Wayne	153	153½	153½	153	153
Chicago and Northwestern	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81
Do preferred	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Toledo and Wabash		70	70	70	
Toledo and Wabash, pref					
Chicago and Alton		104¾		105¾	
St. Paul		27		27¾	28
St. Paul, preferred		77		77¾	78¼
Ohio and Mississippi		31¾		32¼	32¼
Pacific Mail		81		82¾	82¾
Western Union Telegraph		36¾		37	37
Adams Express		69		69¼	69¼
Merchants Union Express		11		11	11
American M. U. Express		41¼		42¼	41¾
Wells, Fargo & Co		22¾		23	23
United States Express		17¾		18	18
Gold	136¼	136⅜	136½	136½	136½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the most favorable terms as the New York brokers. Governments. Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, July 30, 1869. }

There is very little doing in general trade, and no change of consequence to note in prices from those reported for several days past.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts are mostly of an inferior quality, and prices are nominally from $2@4 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll commands 22@25c ₱ lb. Common and inferior qualities are dull and entirely nominal in price.

EGGS—Choice fresh packed eggs are in fair demand at 19@20c ₱ dozen.

BEESWAX—There is fair a demand for pure at 40c ₱ lb., but mixed with grease is dull of sale at 30c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 44 for extra No. 1, and $1 60 for No. 1.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market active and demand good. We quote shoulders at 15@15½c; rib sides 18½@18½c; clear sides 19@19½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 23@c; canvassed breakfast bacon 24@25c; canvassed beef 22c. Lard in tierces 19c, and inbuckets 21c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $31 50.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 18½c; Goshen common 17c; Hamburg 15c; Factory 16@17c.

SEEDS—We quote flaxseed at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is no inquiry for clover or timothy seed.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 70@1 80, and $1 90@1 95 in a retail way.

LIME—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—No demand and prices nominally 70c@$2 ₱ hundred.

HAY—Receipts fair. Sales from country wagons at $16@23 ₱ ton, and old timothy hay at $20@28 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@56c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar 25c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 55@60c ₱ pair by the coop.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

HONEY—Sales of new honey at 25c ₱ lb.

TOMATOES—Sales of New Jersey at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES—Sales of new peaches by the box at $2 for choice to prime.

POTATOES—Receipts of new large, and prices are nominally 90@95c ₱ bush, and by the bag $1 50. Retailing in the market at 50@70c as to quality.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

FLOUR—Market continues dull and quiet, Brands of flour of a well known quality are held firmly, as there is but a moderate supply in the market. Inferior and common grades are plenty and very dull. We quote from store good to prime at $5 00@5 25; choice spring in bbls $5 50@6 25, and in sacks at $5@5 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Mills: Extra brands, in barrels, from $7 80@8 00, and in sacks, $7 50@8 00; second test brands from $7@7 00 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 00 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 00, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@78c ₱ bush, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain. New winter wheat seems to be coming out: at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel for prime to choice. The receipts of new as yet are, however, confined to the Southern parts of Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee. Old red winter wheat is in fair demand at $1 35@1 40 for prime to choice. Oats continue quiet and unchanged, with sales by the car load at at 69@70c, and from store at 70@72c ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and firm at 80@85c ₱ bushel for choice in depot and elevator, and very extra prime yellow at $1 00 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 25 ₱ bushel. No demand for buckwheat and prices entirely nominal. Nothing doing in barley.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at $1 06@1 10 (tax paid); Monongahela rectified at $1 08, and proof at $1 14@1 12½ all. Rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at their actual nominal prices, varying from $3 50@5 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 31, 1869. }

There was but little doing yesterday in oil, and the condition of the market remained about the same as the previous day—the market still looking weak—and prices tend downward. The sales reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls next 15 days 40 to 45 gravity 14¾c
1,000 bbls spot (last evening) 14¾c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls July at 31¾c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 30.—Closing prices last evening: Crude held at 17½c in bulk, and 23½c in barrels, without sales; refined quiet; 32c on spot; 32c@33c asked, and 33½c for October prime light straw to white.

NEW YORK, July 30 2:05 P. M.—Market quiet but steady.

OIL CITY, July 30, 2 P. M.—Market dull and nothing much doing, at about 35 bid.

PIT HOLE, July 30, 12:30 P. M.—Market rather weaker but prices unchanged at $3 25.

SHAMBURG, July 30, 12:30 P. M.—Producers sold short. Market quiet at 35@35½ bid, but not much doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 30, 1:15 P. M.—Market quiet; asking 35 60; offering 35@35½ but not much doing.

ROUSSVILLE, July 30, 12:30 P. M.—Steady but quiet; 35 65 paid for small lots.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 30, 12:15 P. M.—Market quiet and declining; holders offering to sell at $5 90; buyers offer $5 80@5 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 30, 3:45 P. M.—Market has been very quiet to-day; nothing doing. Crude about $5 30@5 35.

TITUSVILLE, July 30, 1 P. M.—Market dull and weak at $5 70@5 90 for upper creek.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 30, 5:30 P. M.—Market unchanged and very dull; offering from $5 to $5 67½; no sales to report.

TIDIOUTE, Pa., July 30, 3 P. M.—Market quiet; sales at $5 20.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cables unchanged; crude 17½c; refined 32½@32¾c. Market quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Crude nominally 34½@35c. Refined: Argent 32c; September 32½@33c. Lard oil, prime to choice, $1 40@1 42½; extra No. 1, $1 55@1 60. Market quiet and unchanged.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

D. Rosenbaum ..... 32 | D. Cunliffe 20
Cosmos Refinery ..... 400 | Liberty Oil Works 300
F. Sellers ..... 20 | Tack Bros. (in bulk) 1,073
Total 1,847

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Forsyth Bros & Co, 326 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 250 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Co, 968 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
A. W. Morgan, 200 bbls refined to Warden & Frew, Philadelphia.
Liberty Oil Works, 300 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Liberty Oil Works, 155 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 250 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
McKeever, 250 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 300 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.
Monitor Oil Works, Koehler & Co, 450 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.
Brann & Wagner, 161 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refining ..... 3,305 bbls
Total shipments Lubricating ..... 50 bbls
Forwarded, by Penna. R. R., 50 bbls lubricating, to Witherington & Co., Mayxville.

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Hutchison and Hetherington Co, 264 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 31, 1869. }

We are enabled to report a fairly active market in raw iron. Mill owners generally anticipate an early resumption of operations, and with light supplies of raw stocks in hand there is a better inquiry for all descriptions of crude forge iron.

Stocks both in yard here and at furnaces are light for the season, and the daily receipts are lighter than at any time during the last four months.

In prices of forge irons there is no change, but in fine foundry descriptions a decline of fully two dollars per ton has been conceded on the extreme market a fortnight ago.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Superior Ore.

130 tons open grey forge ..... $37 50—4 mos.
500 tons medium grey do to arrive ..... 37 00—6 mos.
65 tons open grey do ..... 37 50—4 mos.
200 tons " " to arrive ..... 37 00—6 mos.
500 tons common close grey and mottled to arrive ..... 35 50—9 d'ys
60 tons open grey ..... 37 50—4 mos.
366 tons medium close grey and mottled ..... 36 50—4 mos.
200 tons grey mixture with neutral ore ..... 38 00—4 mos.
60 tons grey mixture with neutral ore ..... 38 00—4 mos.
900 tons common close grey to arrive ..... 36 00—6 mos.
500 tons common close grey to arrive ..... 36 00—6 mos.
500 tons inferior forge ..... 35 50—6 mos.
100 tons " do ..... 35 50—4 mos.
50 tons " do ..... 35 00—4 mos.
100 tons neutral forge ..... 36 00—4 mos.
100 tons common cold short ..... 38 00—4 mos.
50 0 tons superior forge ..... 35 50—6 mos.
100 tons cold short forge ..... 36 00—4 mos.
50 tons medium grey ..... 35 00—4 mos.
60 tons medium grey ..... 35 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

300 tons Chickies, for another manufacturer ..... $41 00—cash.
30 tons A No. 1 foundry ..... 44 00—1 mos.
50 tons B No. 1 foundry ..... 41 00—cash.
10 tons No. 1 foundry ..... 42 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry ..... 42 50—1 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry ..... 43 00—cash.
10 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 41 50—1 mos.
10 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 42 00—1 mos.
10 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 42 50—1 mos.
10 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 42 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry ..... 42 00—1 mos.
40 tons No. 3 grey forge ..... 37 50—cash.
10 tons mottled ..... 36 00—cash.
50 tons white ..... 36 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 40 00—1 mos.
50 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 39 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 3 forge ..... 40 00—4 mos.

Coke.

20 tons No. 1 Foundry ..... $42 00—4 mos.
200 tons Allegheny ..... 38 00—6 mos.
200 tons Red Bank ..... 38 00—6 mos.
10 tons Junista Forge ..... 37 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 2 Foundry ..... 40 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

50 tons No. 1 Foundry ..... $48—4 mos.
20 tons No. 2 Foundry ..... 45—1 mos.
20 tons Cold Blast ..... 50—4 mos.
150 tons Hanging Rock Forge ..... 41—5 mos.
35 tons do. do. ..... 45—6 mos.
20 tons Extra Charcoal Forge ..... 44—4 mos.

Blooms.

50 tons Juniata ..... $95—5 mos.
50 tons do. ..... 95—6 mos.
50 tons Lake Superior ..... 95—6 mos.

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON PER ERIE CANAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1869.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	9	Loomis & Colford, m	2
Hailman & H., m	3	Reese, Graff & Dull, m	2
Superior Mills, metal	4		
Union Mills, m	1		
Total	21		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Reezer, metal	5	Bryan & Caughey, m	3
Jno Moorhead, metal	1		
Total	6		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Reese, Graff & D, metal	1	Bryan & Caughey, m	1
Jno Moorhead, metal	1		
Total	2		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & co, metal	1	Bryan & Caughey, m	1
Hailman & H., o	1	Lewis, Bailey, D & co., o	3
Hussey, Wells & Co, o	2		
Total	4		

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The *Journal* reports no change to note in pig. The receipts for the week foot up 703 tons, and shipments 470 tons, mostly for ports below. We quote

Mill, hot blast, No. 1 ..... $40 00@42 00
Foundry, hot blast, No. 1 ..... 46 00@48 00
Foundry, hot blast, No. 2 ..... 44 00@46 00
Heroin cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel ..... 60 00@65 00
Etna cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel 60 00

BITUMINOUS.

Belfont No. 1 ..... $40 00

Grant furnace is processing rapidly. Monitor is doing well, and making excellent iron. Belfont sold last week a lot of iron to the stove foundry, and another lot to the machine shop. We congratulate all interested on the fact that good foundry iron can be produced with the bituminous coal of this section. Belfont furnace is nearly ready. Rise is a "beauty." All the furnaces, as far as we can hear, seem to be doing well and yielding large.

NEW YORK.

From the review of the metal market prepared for the *Iron Age*, we learn that the metal market is inactive, and prices without change.

Ingot copper is quiet at 22½@23c for both lake and Baltimore.

Pig Iron—American is dull at $40@41 for No. 1 ex.; $38@39 for No. 2 ex., and $36@37 for No. 3 ex.

Scotch is $38@42 ex ship.

Spelter is quiet at 6½@6¾c, gold, for whole lots, ex-ship.

Lead is quiet at $6 40@6 50, gold, ex-ship, for whole lots.

Tin is quiet at 29½@30c, gold, for whole lots.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Tobacco firm and supply not equal to the demand. Hemp firm with sales of undressed at $1 15. Cotton—nothing doing. Flour dull and weak, and holders of medium and choice new are willing to make 25c concession to effect sales; low grades are pretty firm but becoming easier; superfine sold at $5 25@6 00; X $5 75@6 00; XX $6 25@6 50; XXX and family new $6 75@8 50; round at $5 50@6 00. Wheat declined 2@3c on low and medium grades and 5@10c on best qualities; prime to choice red fall $1 12½@1 25; low choice to fancy $1 25@1 47; choice to fancy white $1 40@1 50; choice to prime to fancy white $1 00@1 11. Oats declining and unsettled; new mixed 57@60c; choice to fancy 60@66c; old mixed white ranged at 60@66c; closing dull at anything over 60c. Rye opened at $1 05 for choice, but fell to 96c at the close. Whisky steady. Pork firm at $31 50@32 00. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Sales 15,000 lbs shoulders, buyers 60 days, at 9½. Lard, at the packers' quotations, sold at 19c; held at close at 19½c; clear rib sides 19½c; clear sides 19c. Lard dull and unchanged; sales 25,000 lbs prime steam at 19c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; sales 25,000 lbs shoulders, buyers 60 days, at 9½. Lard, in kegs, 20c. Hams 22@22½c. Live hogs dull and firm at $9 75@10 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour firm; western $5 75@6 25; extra $6 50@7 25; family $7 75@8 50. Wheat dull and lower at $1 50@1 60 for prime to choice; lower grades $1 30@1 40. Corn dull; prime white $1 06 @1 08; yellow $1 10@1 12. Oats dull and easier. Mess pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides 18½c; clear rib sides 19½c; clear sides 20c; hams 23@24c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky firm and in good demand at $1 18.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Barley—Choice made $9 00 for XXX white; $7 75@8 00 for XX; amber $6 75@7 00 for XX red winter, $6 50 for XX red winter, $6 75 for XX spring; country made $7 50@8 25 for XXX white; $6 25@7 50 for XX red and amber; $6 50@7 00 for spring. Wheat—No. 1 red winter held at $1 36; old No. 2 do $1 35. Corn—No. 1 mixed held at $1 02; No. 2 do 99c. Oats held at 75@77c. Rye held at $1 10@1 15.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Bagging firm; heavy 22c. Flour very firm; super $4 00, extra $5 25. Grain firm and in good demand; wheat $1 15@1 25. Corn 90c. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Barley $1 10. Leaf tobacco in demand fair at full prices; sales 112 hhds at $5 25@12 75. Hickmans advanced to $1 10. Mess pork $33 75. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear rib 19c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 22@22c. Lard 18½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cotton dull at 25c; receipts 29 bales; exports 4 bales; stock 369 bales. Flour active at $8 50@8 90. Wheat scarce; No. 1 $1 25. Corn active and firm at 80@85c. Hay—Prime in fair demand at $20. Corn meal $1 90. Pork quiet at $33 25. Lard quiet at 20c. Bacon stiff; shoulders 15½; sides 19½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; red $1 30@1 35; amber $1 40@1 42; white $1 60@1 67. Rye quiet at $1 30@1 35. Corn dull and declined; yellow 91@92c; western $1 14. Oats dull; western 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky scarce, held at $1 20@1 25.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour steady. Wheat 2@3c better; amber old $1 50@1 55; No. 1 red $1 45@1 46; No. 2 red $1 40@1 42; white $1 55@1 60. Corn dull and 1c lower; buyers, No. 2 59c; rejected 56c; condemned 52c. Oats quiet and nothing doing. Rye in demand and more offering; quotations nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1 40 for No. 1, and $1 27½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 56c for No 2. Corn dull and nominal. Rye firm; $1 04 for No 1.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 30.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat extra white $1 52; No 1 do $1 43; No. 2 do $1 35; No 1 amber $1 44. Oats—sales of new at 70c; old at 75@80c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 136@136⅝.

NEW YORK, July 30—P. M.

MONEY

Money easier at 6@7 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 5.

STERLING

Dull but steady at 109¾@110.

GOLD

Opened at 136⅜, advanced to 136¾, declined to 136⅛, and closed steady though dull at 136@136¼. Carrying rates 2@5 ₱ cent; clearances $67,000,000. The specie exports to-morrow will probably be light, the engagements only reaching $150,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and excited, business mainly of a speculative character, and the result of the formation of a combination to advance prices, closing a fraction off. Coupons 81, 123¾@124; do '62, 125@125¼; do '64, 123¾ @123⅞; do '65, 123@123⅛; do new, 122@122¼; do '67, 122¼@122⅜; do '68, 122@122⅛. 10-40's, 114@114⅜. Pacifics, 109¾@110.

STATE BONDS

Dull. Missouris 87½; old Tennessees 63; new do 56½; old North Carolinas 96; old Virginias 60; new do 60¾.

STOCKS

Irregular. New York roads weak, western shares strong. Wabash, Northwestern, St. Paul and Chicago and Alton are the features, the latter rose 4½ per cent. The market generally closed dull but steady.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 58; Cumberland 23½; Western Union 37; Quicksilver 18; Mariposa 8; preferred 16; Pacific Mail 81½; Adams Express 69¼; Wells-Fargo 22¾; American 42¾; United States 41; Merchants' Union 10¾; New York Central 214½; Harlem 183½; Hudson 135½; Reading 99½; Erie 24; preferred 50; Michigan Central 132; Michigan Southern 105¾; Illinois Central 141; Pittsburgh 107¼; Northwestern 80¾; do preferred 94¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 73; Rock Island 114¾; St. Paul 27; pref 78; Wabash 71¼; pref 70; Fort Wayne 153½; Terre Haute 35; do preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 105; do and Missouri 32½; Harrington and Quincy 196; Dubuque and Sioux City 104½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 93.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls 6; Franklin 10; Hecla 56; Quincy 75.

Receipts at the sub-Treasury $658,774; payments $1,411,000; balance, $50,796,683. Disbursements of coin interest $108,862.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at ¼ premium selling and ⅜ off buying.

FLOUR—Dull at $5 30@7 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 29@1 40, closing unchanged; sales of No. 2 at $1 24@1 35¾, closing at $1 24@1 35¾ buyer August; $1 30 seller September; $1 34 buyer October; $1 38 seller year; $1 30 buyer spring; $1 30@1 31 for soft; do $1 30@1 38 for No 1 and unsettled spring; $1 30@1 30 for No 2 spring; $1 24@1 25 for rejected Indiana; $1 45 for amber State; $1 60@1 66 for amber Illinois; $1 60 for amber Iowa; $1 60@1 66 for amber Michigan; $1 71@1 75 for white California. Rye quiet at $1 28 for western. Barley quiet; sales of No. 2 Canada at $1 60; 500 bush Canada at $1 60. Receipts of corn increased; sold in bulk; sales 97,000 bush at 80@80½c for new mixed western; $1 03@1 11 for sound do; $1 10 for white western. Receipts of oats 211,000 bush; sales 75,000 bush at 66@66½c for new mixed; $1 03@1 11 for sound do; $1 10 for white western. Receipts of rye 211,000 bush; sales 75,000 bush at 96@96½c for western. Barley quiet; sales 30,000 bush at 90@91c for spring extras; $1 30@1 40 for fall extras; $1 60@1 65 for choice to prime. Receipts of hogs 18,000 bush; sales 5,000 bush at $9 75@10 00 for mixed; $10 00@10 10 for heavy packing and shipping; $10 00@10 10 for light.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; sales 3,000 bbls at $32 50@32 75 for mess, and $30@30 50 for prime mess. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull and lower; sales 200 pieces shoulders at 15½c; 100 pieces hams at 22½c; 100 pieces middles at 19½c. Bacon dull and lower; sales 200 bbls shoulders at 15½c; 100 bbls hams at 23½c; 100 bbls middles at 19½c. Lard dull and lower; sales 1,000 bbls at 19½c. Butter firm and unchanged. Eggs dull and declining; sales 1,000 bbls at 17@18c. Whisky firm and in good demand at $1 18.

CATTLE—Dull and nominally unchanged at $3 75@4 00 for Texas steers; $4 00@5 00 for fair to good shipping; $5 00@7 25 for fair to good fleshy steers.

HOGS—Active, excited and 5@10c higher at $9 00@9 75 for common; $9 80@9 90 for fair to medium; $10 00@10 15 for good to extra.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 30, 1869.

River falling slowly with six feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 74 at 4 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 30, 1869.

River at a stand with four feet eight inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78° at 6 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, July 30, 1869.

River on a stand, with about seven feet water. Weather clear; thermometer 78° at 5 P. M. C.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 30, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 8 A. M.; Passed Up: Ohio No. 4 at 9 P. M. River falling; weather clear and pleasant. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Alberta May.....Flenniken.....Geneva.
Belle.....Nessley.....Parkersburg.

Departed.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Franklin.....G. W. Clarke...Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
New State.....Muhleman...Wheeling.
Kenton.....Kerr.....Portsmouth.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet ten inches.

The marks last evening indicated five feet ten inches and rising. The weather during the day was all that could be desired. Trade on the landing was dull, freights to river points being scarce. The season has been a long one.

THE steamer Glendale, Capt. Hare, left St. Louis for this port on Wednesday.

THE towboat Ironsides was at Cairo on the 28th, en route for this city.

THE steamer Kenton left last evening with a good trip, as usual. Destination Portsmouth.

THE United States mail packets leave the Company's wharf boat daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Brownsville, Geneva and way points.

THE towboat Mary Davage and barges is receiving for St. Louis, and will probably get off to-day.

YESTERDAY, after the departure of the Kenton, like a short time ago, a number of steamers from the suspension bridge to Market street. This is certainly an unusual occurrence.

THE punctual packet Belle, Capt Nessley, takes her departure this day at 12 M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. J. W. Mahle is the clerk among the officers.

SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The official survey of the Ohio river, giving the courses of the landings and distances from place to place, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, has been printed in a neat and convenient form for reference, and can be had at the counting room of the Commercial—price ten cents. As this is the only Government survey ever made, it will be found valuable to steamboatmen and others.

KNOX & LA MOTTE'S fine sailing rapidly, having declined 9 inches to-day. Arrived—Jacob Poe and Tom Jasper, from St. Louis, in 3 days. Sucker State from St. Paul. Departed—J. H. Johnson, for St. Louis; Tom Jasper, for St. Paul; Sucker State, for St. Louis. All will go on their up trip the Tom Jasper and Rob Roy had an animated race, the latter winning by 2 minutes, making the fastest time on record.

MORE PATENTS.—A patent has been issued to Harry Wigley, of New Albany, Indiana, for a heater and water purifier for steam boilers, which is claimed by Mr. W. that the heater invented by him is just the thing necessary to secure perfect safety in all steam boilers, by removing all the impurities from the water, and preventing the incrustation of the inner surface of the boiler. In addition, it is claimed that a great saving of fuel will be obtained. This is the third patent issued to New Albany mechanics for the accomplishment of the same objects.

GALLIPOLIS.—The Tom Rees is now Gallipolis, Pomeroy, and Ravenswood packet, having, on Tuesday, left Gallipolis at 8 A. M., making her first trip from Ravenswood to Gallipolis on that morning. She takes the place of the Tetrarch, and will be commanded by Captain A. J. Branch, assisted by Nat Earhart in the office. The Rees is a side wheeler, about 176 feet in length, 24 feet beam, 3½ feet hold. Her cabin was built at Murrayville, and cabin at Middleport, and at the latter place she was fitted out. She is owned by the Marine Dock Company, and will be run as a packet in connection with the trade.

St. Louis Times.—The Tom Rees is lying at the "iron pile" waiting for ore. She will take five barges in tow, and the Jim Watson will take two. As soon as the ore is received on board the Rees will run down to Cairo and tow back two loads of anthracite coal. Capt. McCormell, clerk of the Arkansas, arrived in town Monday from Fort Benton. He staged it from Benton to Corinne, a distance of 600 miles, and, as a consequence, feels rather un-seated. Capt. Bobby Symmes, of the Shreveport No. 13, arrived yesterday from Omaha, where he left the steamer en route to this port.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER PARK BALLS.—The rumor in regard to the destruction of the above steamer by fire is well founded. Captain Henry Symmes informed us yesterday that a number of the crew of the Balen came down to Omaha in the Meriden, and reported the boat as tied to the bank, short of provisions, a few weeks ago, and in need of money, and had to appeal to the Captain of the Gla

[Continued from First Page.

ent will be to reintroduce the paper which they offered at first, which we present in the nature of a demurrer, which we desire to be read, and which we had intended to have placed upon record before the plea "not guilty" that I made. In offering this paper I did so because the Moderator assured me at the time it was first offered that it could be introduced in the defense.

The Moderator—That depended upon the character of the paper.

Mr. McKinney—he cannot go back before his plea of "not guilty." We cannot alter the record.

Mr. Linn—I offer this paper, *pro genito*—now for then, I believe it is understood in the courts. This paper should have come in incidentally before I made the plea, but in the early confusion of the morning, counsel not being permitted to act for me, there was such confusion that the paper was not brought in just at that time. Now, I demand of this court, I demand the permission that every man has the right to offer a protest, to enter a bill of exceptions or to make a demurrer if there is anything in the nature of the trial or the presentment against him which he thinks is unjust and informal and will place him at a disadvantage. I don't claim or ask any favor or advantage of this court, that it would do not permit me to enter this protest, I do not think you could do a more fatal thing in a Presbyterian court.

Mr. Eels—Will not the paper Linn read the paper without telling us what fatal things we may do if we do not agree with it?

Mr. Linn then read the following paper:

Mr. Linn's Protest to the Ohio Presbytery, now sitting in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

MR. MODERATOR AND BRETHREN: The accused does not now object, and does not now object, to a fair and proper investigation of his conduct as a minister of the Gospel, but he does, earnestly, solemnly protest against being most earnestly, solemnly protest against being tried on the present presentment submitted by the prosecuting committee.

First, because the present presentment is not before the Presbytery in the form and manner required by the Book of Discipline, chap. IV., sec. 7, (b) One of the witnesses (Dr. Jacobus) has been changed since the wording of the first presentment, and is now unchanged—B of Dis., ch. V., sec. 7.

Second. Because the charges—"unministerial conduct" and "indiscreet and immoral conduct"—are vague and indefinite, leading to impure imaginings and suspicions. Ch. III., 3. Baird's Digest, Book 3, p 67.

Third. The presentment is so drawn as to deprive the accused of the advantages of a defense according to the Book of Discipline. A.) The names of the witnesses are not appended *to each charge*, as in Ch. II., sec. 3, but *names* of the witnesses to the gravest accusation (Item 4, specification 2 charge II.) is not given at all. Book Chap. V., sec. 3. There are no specifications of "time, place and circumstances," as required by the book, Chap. IV., section 3, the following items in the presentment, viz: Charge I., specification 1; item 1, 2, 3, and 4. Charge II., gives only the place. Charge III., specification 1, items 1, 2, 3. Specifications 2, items 1 and 2. From the Presbytery of Redstone, Synod of Pittsburgh, charge 1, item 1, in part. From the Presbytery of Allegheny city, Synod of Allegheny, on charge III, specification, item 2; on same charge, specification 2, items 3 and 4; on same charge, specification item 3, beside others which cannot be located at all.

Sixth. The presentment is *inquisitorial*, as appears by the admission of the prosecuting committee's report, in which they admit that this case was said in Presbytery concerning the accused when the committee was appointed, and that little was known by the majority of the committee against the accused when they began to inquire into his conduct; all of which is contrary to the instructions of the Book, see cap. III., vol. V., and the decision of the highest church court—Digest III., sec. 102.

Seventh. The respondent further protests because the specifications have been introduced into the presentment, wherein certain ladies are mentioned as having been aggrieved by the accused; and yet these ladies have not been personally waited upon, nor at any time nor in any way consulted with in reference to this trial by the prosecuting committee. See charge II., specification 2; items 1 and 2.

Eighth. Further the respondent protests because the presentment seems to him to be based on a false issue. Leading members of this judicatory have so pronounced it; the general public so regard it; the constitution of the Committee of Prosecution and Prosecution does discountenance the inference, and the first and second minutes and records admit it.

For these reasons, and others, which the accused does not wish to enumerate, he respectfully protests against being put on trial on the present presentment. If the reasons herein stated are deemed by your body inadequate to bar proceedings, he asks that the protest be placed on record.

Your Fellow Presbyter,

S. P. LINN.

THE PLACING OF THE PAPER ON RECORD.

Mr. Linn—I ask that this paper be placed upon record as a demurrer, before the plea, where it properly belongs.

Mr. McKinney—I have no objections what-ever to its being placed upon record, but I want it to be submitted to a committee that can bring in answers to it.

Mr. Carnahan—I move that it be admitted to record.

Mr. McKaig—I suppose it will be admitted to hold its proper place on record.

Mr. Linn—That is my whole object—anything else would be informal. Unless it comes in in its right place and it would have been put in its right place but for the confusion in the morning, when I was completely unnerved by not being permitted to have my counsel.

A member—Where will it come in?

Mr. Carnahan—immediately before the entering of the plea.

Mr. McKinney—I move to amend by admitting it to record in the proper place in to-day's proceedings.

Mr. Linn—That is just the very point, and Brother McKinney sees it.

Mr. McKinney—I see it, certainly. [Laughter.] I saw it at the commencement of the business.

Mr. Linn—If you remember, at the time you decided that the paper was out of order you decided that it could be brought up on the defense.

The Moderator—Let the decision stand.

Mr. Linn—I wish to have it entered after the charge.

Mr. McKinney—I think the record should be a continuous record. This paper will be upon record in reference to the statement which I suppose follows the charge.

The Moderator—The minutes will show.

Mr. Linn—Very well, let it rest.

Mr. Carnahan—Then I withdraw my motion. The question was then put to admit the paper to record in the day's proceedings and carried unanimously.

Mr. McKinney—I do hope a committee will be appointed to answer this paper, because there are a great many things stated in it that are not facts. It is necessary that the Presbytery should look over these things, and I move a committee of three be appointed to answer this paper. Carried.

OPENING SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Linn then spoke as follows:

Mr. Moderator—In opening for the defense I desire to say a few words. I was very much surprised that when the prosecution opened the case the counsel did not say a single word as to what they thought they could prove; did not enlarge upon the charges, and said nothing about the specifications. They jumped from the first charge into an item under a specification in the second. It strikes me the prosecution opened their case exceedingly improper. Nothing been said as to what they were going to do or what they had to do it with.

I have a few points to which I wish to call the attention of the Court. There are a few things which I do wish the brethren in this Court to remember. They are somewhat novel, but they would be well to have our minds refreshed:

One. Every man accused of crime is presumed by all laws human and divine to be innocent until proven by his prosecutor to be guilty.

Two. It is the intent with which the words are spoken or the acts done which is the gist of the crime. If the intent of the heart was evil when the words are spoken or the act done, then the crime is complete.

Third. The facts must show that the accused is guilty of the offenses charged against him, beyond a reasonable doubt; that is, a doubt which would occur to a reasonable and impartial mind. If the prosecution has not proved the facts charged beyond a reasonable doubt, the accused must be acquitted.

Fourth. The facts must exclude any other reasonable hypothesis, except the guilt of the accused. In other words, if there is a reasonable opportunity to think that the accused may be innocent, and the facts are true, the respondent must be acquitted. I think these are principles of law which hold universally in our civil courts, and how much more so, if they hold in our civil courts, should they hold in an Ecclesiastical court. A great deal of the specifications have not been touched. The prosecution have not witnesses to prove, although they have intimated that they could do so and so. At present, I do not think I am called upon to prove a negative, upon the part of the defense, but I will tell you what I hope to do. I intend to bring positive proof upon the specifications upon which they have brought only partial proof, and there as in all Ecclesiastical Courts the respondent has a right to have a full and frank explanation of everything. I desire that from this court. I desire to make a frank explanation of every single charge and specification and of every item of the specifications on this presentment. It has been granted to me and I do not shrink from it. There may be indiscretions. On the contrary, I do not expect to prove that I am the perfect man. Most men have been guilty of some indiscretions, and indiscretions do not spring indiscretions, and indiscretions do not spring necessarily from a corrupt heart. There may be evidence of a peculiarity of character—idiosyncracies of nature. If you condemn a man on account of peculiarities of nature, a great man in the world that would remain uncondemned.

The first thing I wish to do this morning is to read a letter I have received, and the last it is my intention to be appointed to take the lady's testimony. I think the providence of God is seen in the letter I wish to read. Yesterday after noon, while the testimony of Mr. Moore, of Allegheny, which was the worst testimony I brought against me, was being given, while I was sitting here, I received a letter addressed to me by brother, which is as follows:

"SIR: I notice the trial of Rev. Mr. Linn, and among the charges one of insulting a lady on the St. Clair street bridge. If you are that gentleman's brother, as I suppose you are, would like to tell you the circumstances and clear him of that at least. There was no insult done at all. It sprang from a drunken and malicious husband. Address Hannah Elizabeth Iwalois, No. 8 Bluff street, Pittsburgh." [Great applause.]

Mr. Moderator—This lady is in the study of Dr. Jacobus's Church, and as there has been no lady before this Court on the part of the prosecution, I desire out of consideration for this lady that the same courtesy should be extended to her that has been extended to the others, and that a committee be appointed to take her testimony, and the committee can report before the adjournment or at the adjournment session. She will appear in person before the Court if it is so desired.

A member inquired in regard to who the lady was.

Mr. Eels—The lady has been sitting for the last two hours in the study of Dr. Scovel's Church, and she is a very respectable, fine looking lady, too. [Laughter.]

Dr. McKinney—I hope the commission will be appointed. I do not want to trespass on any lady's feelings.

Mr. Linn—I have a delicacy that way myself. [Great laughter and applause.]

The Moderator then appointed the following commission to take the lady's testimony: Revs. Jennings, Carnahan and Collier and Elders Burchfield and R. A. Clark.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, Presbytery then adjourned with prayer, until 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Presbytery re-assembled at two o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Carnahan.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Moderator announced the Committee, to reply to Mr. Linn's protest, as follows: Dr. McKinney, Rev. Mr. Carnahan and Elder John A. Reynolds.

Dr. McKinney stated that he would not have time to prepare such a reply as was desired, but would do the best he could. He did not want on the Committee, and had desired not to be appointed, but would not rebel.

The Moderator stated that he did not wish to impose upon Dr. McKinney a burthen that he could not bear, but the Presbytery would have to take the responsibility of excusing him.

Mr. McKaig—I thought the paper was handy when Mr. Linn resigned. The charge has had two pastors since then—Rev. P. T. Brown, Rev. Dr. Hoge, Rev. S. P. Linn and Rev. N. A. Lewis. The church was originally made up from other churches, Rev. Dr. Hoge and Rev. Mr. Brown; many New School Presbyterians and Congregationalists were attached to the church.

The witness here requested that the Court should take down his testimony in full, especially as it was being reported.

Q.—Did you support Revs. Brown, Hoge and Linn?—A.—I did. I had the same regard for them all.

Q.—Did Drs. Hoge and Brown leave the church dissatisfied?—A.—Well, as I understood said, Dr. Brown was starved out, Dr. Hoge was chilled out, and Mr. Linn was *slandered* out. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you know anything connected with Mr. Linn's leaving the church?—A.—I do not. Some said Dr. Brown was an Old School Presbyterian, and they did not want anything to do with the church. Others said they did not want anything to do with him; there was a faction in the church, and I withdrew from it. I withdrew from the matter; but I kept up my connection with the church, however. Mr. Hoge came there after the burning of debt on the church; when Mr. Linn came, the first time he came from church with my wife? I recollect as definitely as if it were yesterday. I think this testimony should be ruled out as sure as he went into that church, the debt was paid, and advised him not to have anything to do with it, and I urged that as a condition precedent to his accepting the call, the debt should be paid off.

Q.—Did Mr. Linn insist upon having the debt paid before he accepted the call?—A.—Some months passed, I believe, and he was—I don't know what they call it in the church—I should call it trial, but I will use "consideration" for something of that kind. I suppose they were experimenting with him. [Laughter.] During that time, frequent conversations were had between me and Mr. Linn and others about paying off the debt. I told him and others of my urgent promise that I would not pay one dollar towards paying off the debt on the church, because I had already expended a large amount of money, and it was hard work to get the debt paid before Mr. Brown left. They acquiesced in the statement that my refusal was an unanswerable one. I had in the same connection that as soon as the debt was paid, I would immediately and cordially co-operate with them in every way possible to sustain and promote the welfare of the church. Mr. Hoge was called to the church with the debt existing upon it, before Mr. Linn came.

Q.—What difficulties had Mr. Linn in the church after this difficulty for eight months, to which he presided there, and was there any difficulty? State to the Court what you know of the success of Mr. Linn's pastorate.—A.—So far as I am able to judge, and I think the records of the Church will bear me witness, the church never was so well filled, as well attended and the people as warmly engaged in sustaining the church as during the time he was there.

Q.—Was there a revival in the church and was there many additions to it?—A.—I think there was a revival. I know there was a revival in the Sabbath School, and one of my daughters was converted, and the prosperity continued from the time Mr. Linn came there until he left, and I remember distinctly the time that occurred in it, he continued to hold the congregation together, with one exception, I think, of about a half dozen persons.

Q.—Did these persons leave the church, or did they attend the services of other churches?—A.—If I recollect aright there were two families that left the church—Mr. and Mrs. Hayne and Mr. and Mrs. Wyman.

Q.—What do you think was the cause of the difficulty in the church?

The Moderator—What does he know—not his opinion?

Q.—Had doctrinal things anything to do with it?—A.—I think not.

Q.—Did any person object to Mr. Linn's orthodoxy or "Old Schoolism," as they called it?—A.—Yes, sir; they found fault not only with him but with Dr. Brown; I refer to Mr. C. S. Bradley and others. I do not know that it is necessary to record their names.

Q.—Was Old Schoolism generally unpalatable to many persons in the church?—A.—It was.

Q.—What I wish to get at is this, were there social difficulties?—A.—When Mr. Linn came there he was courted and flattered; parties made *for him*; there was no person more courted among the different families of the church to a greater extent. He was courted by the strongest families of the church, so that it became a rivalry as to who should have him for dinner and supper. [Laughter and applause.] He complained that he could not write his sermons for demands for dinner and supper. He newed laughter.] And I wish to say I warned these very parties, many of them, who flattered him so much at first and found fault with Mr. Linn, that they would turn in and make a fool of him, and it is for them to judge how well they succeeded in doing it. Laughter.] He was a bachelor, and some of these parties in his attentions to them, and I cannot express it in better language than I say Miss Jones was a Miss Jones, called on Miss Smith three times on the other side of the street, while he called on her but once, and you could conceive of was said against him. Now I would state the position of things after the time and shortly before the kissing affair.

Mr. Moderator—What affair?

Witness—This was the state of things in the church among its own members up to about the time the trouble broke out between Miss Brough and Mr. Linn; I would say, however, that Mr. Linn began to find new acquaintances away from the congregation which I presume were congenial to him, and complaint was made of him of not visiting these families as much as he had heretofore; I asked my advice about it, and I told him I thought it was for the best interests of the church that he make all the acquaintances he could.

Q.—What was Mr. Linn's standing with the members of other churches?—A.—His standing was good among ministers of other churches, and in good standing.

Q.—Do you know anything about Mr. Linn's having called on Mr. McKaig?—He is over at your house—at a party at your house with Miss Brough?—A.—On the night this Miss Brough affair occurred, which was in September, 1866. My wife had a small company or sociable at the house, and Mr. Linn and Miss Brough were among the invited.

Q.—Mr. Linn had been over for some time before had he not?—A.—Yes, sir. I had noticed him in company with her frequently before that night.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE SEATS IN THE CHURCH.

Mr. Scovel said that he wished to speak on a cheerful subject. He hoped that those who were standing on the outside would take seats. The members of the congregation had just been buying these chairs and he had promised that they would be well taken care of. He hoped that seats would be treated nicely.

A Voice—Mr. Moderator, we are carrying in more chairs and if the parties will sit down there will be seats enough for every body.

Mr. Scovel—There must be no standing in the chairs. Allow me to say that a Frenchman has come to the church and has discovered a new use for the backbone—to sit on it. Some of the persons here seemed to have discovered a new use for the chairs, to sit on the back and insulate seat with their feet. He trusted they would be careful of these chairs as they are representative chairs.

THE WITNESS PROCEEDS.

The witness then proceeded as follows: You asked me about this Brough affair. If you wish me to continue I will do so, otherwise I will decline.

Q.—I would like to have you proceed and tell us about that. A.—This evening I noticed Mr. Linn and Miss Brough walking together walking. I think, about my grounds and in the arbor and in the parlors, and they both appeared very attentive to each other, and something had been said before about it. Everything I saw or heard connected with Mr. Linn previous to this time had been perfectly honorable, both at the house and elsewhere, and I thought his attentions towards Miss Brough and her's towards him were honorable. Mr. Linn accompanied Miss Brough home that evening.

THE CHAIRS AGAIN.

A Voice—Now if those standing will fall back and take seats there will probably not be a dozen persons left standing.

A portion of the crowd fell back and took seats.

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He accompanied Miss Brough home to her boarding house where she and her mother boarded.

Now let me say here, that Miss Brough is a lady of unexceptionable character at that time and since. She is the daughter of the late Governor Brough of Ohio. I think it is just but right that I should say so. Now I know nothing more of what occurred between Miss Brough and Mr. Linn personally, after they left my house. All I could state is the rumors on both sides.

Q.—What were some of these rumors—the same as we have heard here? Was it rumored that Mr. Linn had torn Miss Brough's shawl in the struggle? A.—Yes, sir. The rumor arose in that way.

Q.—Just give us a statement of the facts as far as you know them. A.—Soon after this party or this company rumors were abroad that Mr. Linn had taken improper liberties with Miss Brough, and the story went among Mr. Linn's friends that his intentions toward Miss Brough were honorable, and that hers were equally so toward him; on the other hand it was stated that the lady at whose house they boarded had stated—

The Moderator—Do you know this to be a fact?

Witness—No, sir; these were the stories.

Mr. Eels—I suspected I was to tell us these mere rumors, but it is not to be received as testimony.

Mr. McKaig—We want the witness to state facts as far as he knows them.

The Moderator—The court will have to rule as it did in the other case. Anything that is hearsay or rumor cannot be admitted if there are any objections.

Mr. McKinney—The prosecution does not object.

The witness—It was rumored that the lady in whose house they boarded had overheard what took place between Mr. Linn and Miss Brough from an upper window, and had observed Miss Brough enter the house. This lady accused her of what had occurred outside, and she denied it. It was persisted in and she admitted it, but that it was against her will. Then from that time on Mr. Linn and Miss Brough asserted on the one side that all that was done was perfectly proper.

Mr. Eels—There is a law that no person's character shall be impeached unless they have an opportunity to defend themselves. This is an impeachment of Miss Brough's character.

The Moderator—The Moderator has for some time ruled out this hearsay evidence. The prosecution has not objected to it, and has it allowed it to go on on the ground that it is hearsay evidence?

The witness—I do not propose by any means to impeach Miss Brough. I am only giving the rumor.

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Q.—Did any person object to Mr. Linn's orthodoxy or "Old Schoolism," as they called it?—A.—Yes, sir; they found fault not only with him but with Dr. Brown; I refer to Mr. C. S. Bradley and others. I do not know that it is necessary to record their names.

Q.—Was Old Schoolism generally unpalatable to many persons in the church?—A.—It was.

Q.—What I wish to get at is this, were there social difficulties?—A.—When Mr. Linn came there he was courted and flattered; parties made *for him*; there was no person more courted among the different families of the church to a greater extent. He was courted by the strongest families of the church, so that it became a rivalry as to who should have him for dinner and supper. [Laughter and applause.] He complained that he could not write his sermons for demands for dinner and supper. [Renewed laughter.] And I wish to say I warned these very parties, many of them, who flattered him so much at first and found fault with Mr. Linn, that they would turn in and make a fool of him, and it is for them to judge how well they succeeded in doing it. [Laughter.] He was a bachelor, and some of these parties in his attentions to them, and I cannot express it in better language than I say Miss Jones was a Miss Jones, called on Miss Smith three times on the other side of the street, while he called on her but once, and you could conceive of was said against him. Now I would state the position of things after the time and shortly before the kissing affair.

Mr. Moderator—What affair?

Witness—This was the state of things in the church among its own members up to about the time the trouble broke out between Miss Brough and Mr. Linn; I would say, however, that Mr. Linn began to find new acquaintances away from the congregation which I presume were congenial to him, and complaint was made of him of not visiting these families as much as he had heretofore; I asked my advice about it, and I told him I thought it was for the best interests of the church that he make all the acquaintances he could.

Q.—What was Mr. Linn's standing with the members of other churches? A.—His standing was good among ministers of other churches, and in good standing.

Q.—Do you know anything about Mr. Linn's having called on Mr. McKaig?—He is over at your house—at a party at your house with Miss Brough?—A.—On the night this Miss Brough affair occurred, which was in September, 1866. My wife had a small company or sociable at the house, and Mr. Linn and Miss Brough were among the invited.

Q.—Mr. Linn had been over for some time before had he not?—A.—Yes, sir. I had noticed him in company with her frequently before that night.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE SEATS IN THE CHURCH.

Mr. Scovel said that he wished to speak on a cheerful subject. He hoped that those who were standing on the outside would take seats. The members of the congregation had just been buying these chairs and he had promised that they would be well taken care of. He hoped that seats would be treated nicely.

A Voice—Mr. Moderator, we are carrying in more chairs and if the parties will sit down there will be seats enough for every body.

Mr. Scovel—There must be no standing in the chairs. Allow me to say that a Frenchman has come to the church and has discovered a new use for the backbone—to sit on it. Some of the persons here seemed to have discovered a new use for the chairs, to sit on the back and insulate seat with their feet. He trusted they would be careful of these chairs as they are representative chairs.

THE WITNESS PROCEEDS.

The witness then proceeded as follows: You asked me about this Brough affair. If you wish me to continue I will do so, otherwise I will decline.

Q.—I would like to have you proceed and tell us about that. A.—This evening I noticed Mr. Linn and Miss Brough walking together walking. I think, about my grounds and in the arbor and in the parlors, and they both appeared very attentive to each other, and something had been said before about it. Everything I saw or heard connected with Mr. Linn previous to this time had been perfectly honorable, both at the house and elsewhere, and I thought his attentions towards Miss Brough and her's towards him were honorable. Mr. Linn accompanied Miss Brough home that evening.

THE CHAIRS AGAIN.

A Voice—Now if those standing will fall back and take seats there will probably not be a dozen persons left standing.

A portion of the crowd fell back and took seats.

THE WITNESS PROCEEDS.

He accompanied Miss Brough home to her boarding house where she and her mother boarded.

Now let me say here, that Miss Brough is a lady of unexceptionable character at that time and since. She is the daughter of the late Governor Brough of Ohio. I think it is just but right that I should say so. Now I know nothing more of what occurred between Miss Brough and Mr. Linn personally, after they left my house. All I could state is the rumors on both sides.

Q.—What were some of these rumors—the same as we have heard here? Was it rumored that Mr. Linn had torn Miss Brough's shawl in the struggle? A.—Yes, sir. The rumor arose in that way.

Q.—Just give us a statement of the facts as far as you know them. A.—Soon after this party or this company rumors were abroad that Mr. Linn had taken improper liberties with Miss Brough, and the story went among Mr. Linn's friends that his intentions toward Miss Brough were honorable, and that hers were equally so toward him; on the other hand it was stated that the lady at whose house they boarded had stated—

The Moderator—Do you know this to be a fact?

Witness—No, sir; these were the stories.

Mr. Eels—I suspected I was to tell us these mere rumors, but it is not to be received as testimony.

Mr. McKaig—We want the witness to state facts as far as he knows them.

The Moderator—The court will have to rule as it did in the other case. Anything that is hearsay or rumor cannot be admitted if there are any objections.

Mr. McKinney—The prosecution does not object.

The witness—It was rumored that the lady in whose house they boarded had overheard what took place between Mr. Linn and Miss Brough from an upper window, and had observed Miss Brough enter the house. This lady accused her of what had occurred outside, and she denied it. It was persisted in and she admitted it, but that it was against her will. Then from that time on Mr. Linn and Miss Brough asserted on the one side that all that was done was perfectly proper.

Mr. Eels—There is a law that no person's character shall be impeached unless they have an opportunity to defend themselves. This is an impeachment of Miss Brough's character.

The Moderator—The Moderator has for some time ruled out this hearsay evidence. The prosecution has not objected to it, and has it allowed it to go on on the ground that it is hearsay evidence?

The witness—I do not propose by any means to impeach Miss Brough. I am only giving the rumor.

The Moderator—This will be decided out of order.

The witness—Before that is done I hope the reporters will take it back, as the part of it has been repeated on the one side I think it ought to be gone on the ground that it is hearsay evidence.

The question was transferred from that of an impropriety to that of a question of veracity between the woman and Mr. Linn and Miss Brough. There's the truth about it.

The Moderator—The witness is not allowed to state hearsay evidence.

The witness—I stated that at the point where Miss Brough left the church I had no personal knowledge.

The Moderator—The chair takes the position that these rumors must be ruled out of order.

The Witness—The testimony ought to be completed. I leave my character in this unwarranted position, and I would ask these reporters to take it back if the complete statement is not made.

Dr. Jennings—I heard in Cleveland, when I was there a year ago, but that I was not permitted to testify to.

Mr. Linn—One of the specifications here is the rumor that I wronged Miss Brough. Mr. Moderator, I submit to you whether this testimony

Mr. McKaig—As we are invited to take an appeal to the Synod, I do so.

The Moderator—Then the appeal is taken. The question then is: "Shall the decision of the Chair was sustained?"

The question was taken and the Chair sustained by a small majority.

A Member—Permit me to inquire if Mr. Benaven was not permitted to testify to-day?

The Moderator—The decision of the Chairman has been given. The Moderator does not consider it necessary to go into explanation. I should have asked if he had seen a letter written by Dr. Jacobus, I wish to ask if he had seen a letter written by Dr. Jacobus to Mr. Weyman. It throws some light upon the origin and instigation of those proceedings.

The Moderator—The instigation of the proceedings is not on trial. [Laughter.]

The testimony was then read to the witness for approval by him.

THOSE CHAIRS.

While the testimony was being received Dr. Scovel requested the outsiders to keep off the backs of the seats.

The Moderator said the Presbytery must defend the house they were sitting in.

Mr. McKaig requested that the Commission appointed to take the testimony of Mrs. Davis, take the testimony of Miss Carey.

The question of adjournment was brought up and it was decided not to have a night session, but to take testimony during the evening by the Commission and hold a session to-day (Saturday.)

The following commission was appointed to take testimony last evening: Revs. Collier, Carnahan, and Watering, and Elders Henry Espich and R. A. Clark.

A LAUGHABLE ERROR.

While the clerk was reading Mr. Carey's evidence to Linn for approval, he came upon the following sentence: "The lady observed Mr. Linn go home with Miss Brough from the uppersitory window."

Mr. McKaig—Did I understand that he went home with her from an upper story window? [Laughter.]

A member suggested that the window and the glass were pressed together and the error was corrected so as to read "the lady from an upper story window observed Mr. Linn go home with Miss Brough."

After the matter of the meeting of the commission appointed to prepare an answer to Mr. Linn's deposition had been disposed of, the Presbytery adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Collier.

DEPOSITIONS LAST EVENING.

Immediately after adjournment, the commission appointed to take testimony met and heard the following:

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Andrew Hartung, sworn—Am in the shoe business, on Federal street, Allegheny; last fall, on the night of the Democratic procession, I was coming to Pittsburgh, from Allegheny city, between seven and eight o'clock; I came on the bridge between the toll gate and the first pier; noticed Mr. Linn speaking to a lady; she appeared to ask some question; did not hear the question at that time; then a man who was some man came up and struck at him and kicked at his hat—either don't know whether he struck him or not; he came up from behind; the lady said not to strike him; she said that she had come up to the depot on the cars, or something of that kind; do not distinctly remember what she had said; I did not see Mr. Linn offer this lady any insult; I think she rather defended him; I spoke to Mr. Linn immediately after; I had a few words on the bridge; I think the man who struck Mr. Linn was not the man who was with him; I was told one last night he could swear the man who was drunk; I am a member of Rev. A. K. Bell's church, Second Baptist Church, Allegheny.

ANOTHER POSTMASTER'S TESTIMONY.

David B. Oliver, sworn—I reside in Birmingham; I spent about three years in the mailing branch of the business, and from frequent inspection of packages that contained books, and from my experience in the matter I would judge for myself, from the look of the title of books is identical with the one I call to mind.

Mr. Marshall objected to this testimony on the ground that it was an opinion of the witness.

Q.—Did you ever see those identical packages that Mr. Riddle alluded to?—A.—I do not that I know of; those books were such that we got about every day; I seen as regularly as we did the New York *Tribune*.

Q.—Do you know what these books received by Mr. Linn were doctor books?—A.—I don't know that Mr. Riddle gave Mr. Linn any book, my personal knowledge; I am a member of the Christian Church, corner of Beaver and Montgomery avenues, Allegheny City, Rev. Mr. King pastor; did not hear Mr. Riddle's testimony; read it; for one of those packages that Mr. Riddle saw I suppose I saw a hundred.

Q.—Why did you read the testimony?—A.—In the COMMERCIAL.

TESTIMONY OF MISS CAREY, OF CLEVELAND.

Miss Mary Carey, sworn—Resides in Cleveland; am a daughter of John E. Carey, and is a member of the Westminster Church in that city; I have been living in Cleveland since Pentecost 1866, during Mr. Linn's ministry; after Mr. Linn left, my mother and I left our pew apparels to the Third street Presbyterian Church.

Q.—How did Mr. Linn stand among the young members of the church?—A.—He was a great favorite; I think I was; he was popular with the young ladies of the church; I do not remember of hearing any thing against him; he was popular among the young ladies outside of the congregation, as far as my knowledge went; he continues among the town people, as far as I know; I have always resided in Cleveland, and my acquaintance was extensive; I know all the young ladies that Mr. Linn associated with. [Laughter.]

Cross-examined—Some matters have come out in the Moder